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WE have referred more than once to the British school question, and especially to the religious phase of the question. The House of Commons passed, after a strong debate, the Liberal education bill, which was intended to modify in several respects the educational system of the country. It was to establish complete public control over all schools supported or aided by the public, and to do away with denominational religious teaching at public expense. The Balfour education act of 1902 was profoundly objectionable to non-conformists and other elements mainly because it provided for the support of the voluntary church schools out of the local taxes or "rates" and thus compelled, as everybody thought, dissenters, Catholics, Jews and Agnostics to pay for Anglican religious instruction in such schools. A whole passive-resistance movement arose on account of this feature of the law and hundreds went to jail for refusing to pay for denominational instruction.

The Liberal act, which the Anglican church and the Tories bitterly opposed, and which the House of Lords was urged to reject even if thereby forcing another general election, provides for Bible teaching, or undenominational instruction, in all the public schools, and permits denominational instruction during certain hours at the expense of the parents who want it and by others than regular teachers. The difference between the two systems is fundamental, the Liberal one being a great step toward the secularization of the public schools.

But a decision rendered in a case which had its origin in the refusal of the county council of West Riding, Yorkshire, to levy a rate for the support of the religious teaching of the church schools has reduced the situation to complete chaos. The High Court of Appeals holds that, no matter what Parliament intended, the phraseology of the act of 1902

does not specifically require the local authorities to pay for or support the religious features of the church schools. It is the duty of the county councils to "maintain and keep efficient" these schools but as religious teaching is not under the control of the councils, but under that of private managers, the court ruled that the financial clauses of the act did not apply to religious instruction.

Until and unless the House of Lords (the final court of appeal) reverses this decision, which astonished all England, not excepting the passive resisters, the present law, owing to the clumsy and unskilful drafting, accomplishes much that the pending Liberal education bill was designed to accomplish, and there is no need of new legislation on the religious feature of the school system. It is within the discretion of the Government to accept the decision as final, but it may decide to appeal to the House of Lords in the interest of certainty and legal order and regularity.

However, the Liberal bill contains many provisions which are regarded as important and necessary, and the measure will probably be proceeded with in any event. It is desired to put all public schools under one authority and do away with divided responsibility and divided management.



## The Spread of Parliamentary Government

It is a strange commentary on the intelligence and decency of the Russian court and the Russian bureaucracy that their frantic, stupid, fanatical resistance to the spirit of the age, to the only course that holds out any hope of pacification and regeneration should synchronize with voluntary concessions to progress and to constitutional government by the Shah of Persia and the Prince of little Montenegro. One cannot help asking whether, after all there is not more political sense and humanity in the ruling circles of Persia, a decadent, stagnant, threatened nation, than in the governing circles of "Holy Russia."

The western world shows little interest in Persian politics

and Persian internal affairs generally. "The Persian question" is a question of Anglo-Russian politics. Shall Russia or England control Persia and the trade of her people? This, coupled with the indirect effects of either power's mastery over the Persian Gulf, has been the real Persian question. When, therefore, the report came in August from Teheran, that the absolute Shah had created by a special decree a national Parliament with full legislative functions, the world was greatly surprised, though the report had, it is true, been preceded by a number of vague items of news indicating a condition of political unrest in Persia.

The great change—for such it proves to be—has some peculiar features—peculiar, especially for Islam. It seems that the priests (mullahs) were the principal instrument in bringing about the organic change. The liberal and educated subjects of the Shah had for some time actively agitated the question of reform, but the Grand Vizier and the ministers were reactionary, and the Shah was unwilling to surrender any of his "divine rights," which for thousands of years had spelled oppression and misgovernment and tyranny. The masses of the Persian peasants had no part in the movement, and are not in fact, recognized in the new system of government. A strike of the priests at Teheran is reported to have forced the Shah to dismiss the Grand Vizier and appoint a more liberal government. The priests felt that only a national awakening could save Persia from "benevolent assimilation" by Russia or England, and absolutism made such an awakening impossible. With a parliamentary government intrigue and corruption and pressure will be far less effective than with an irresponsible clique and an impecunious court.

The Persian Parliament is to consist of but one chamber



Prince of Montenegro  
Who has summoned a Parliament.

## Highways and Byways

and to be composed of princes, high church dignitaries, scholars, merchants and other notables. The ministry will be in a measure responsible to the assembly. The Shah has a veto power, but all legislation is to originate in the assembly.



Though the peasants are to have no representation, the assembly will certainly be more representative of the nation than autocratic government has been. The present constitution, too, may lead to further and still more liberal reforms. At any rate, the great step forward has been taken without the bloodshed and tragedies that accompany such changes in backward countries—and not in them alone. The lesson of Persia should not be lost on the selfish and blind reactionaries of Russia.

With regard to the principality of Montenegro, the following item appeared in a London newspaper:

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has just promulgated the decree under which the grand old race of fighting mountaineers will surely go through, for the first time in its history, the experience of electing a parliament. The election takes place on September 27th, and the deputies will be elected for four years. Every captaincy, as the districts are suggestively named, will return a member, as will each of the six towns of the principality. Every adult male of twenty-one is a voter, and every man of thirty paying about thirteen shillings a year in taxes is eligible. The following have also seats, *ex officio*: The Orthodox Metropolitan, the Roman Catholic Primate, the Moslem Chief Mufti and members of the Privy Council of the High Court, of the Court of Accounts, and the three Generals of Brigade, nominated by the Ministry.

No further details have been furnished since the above was published—in August—and the reasons which prompted the Prince are still unknown.

## The Campaign and Its Issues

A new period of political agitation began with the opening of the state and congressional campaigns early in August. In the states local issues—opposition to “graft” and machine tyranny, home rule, liquor regulation, primary legislation, and so on—claim much attention, but these questions have not overshadowed the current national issues. Indeed, the really important and notable state campaigns involve identically the same issues that are under discussion in the congressional contests.

Thus in Massachusetts the paramount topics are tariff revision and reciprocity with Canada and a strong element of the Republican party is as advanced on the tariff question as the Democratic party. In New York the issues are social and economic—the control of trusts and corporations, further regulation of the great insurance companies, municipal ownership of public utilities, rigid, impartial enforcement of the criminal laws against rich and powerful offenders.

A feature of the state platforms is the “presidential” resolution. Republican conventions have displayed a strong tendency to disregard President Roosevelt’s repeated and unequivocal declaration that he is not to be considered a candidate for another term and to indorse him for reelection. Illinois has indorsed Speaker Cannon, but the general feeling among political observers seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt will be urged by his party to run again in spite of all “unwritten laws” and traditions against third terms. The drift toward him is unmistakable, and largely on account of this, the burden of Republican speeches and writings in the congressional campaign is that, in order that the work of the



William J. Bryan  
Leader of the Democratic Party.

President in the way of trust control, restraint of oppressive monopolies and enforcement of law may be continued, and his politico-industrial policies effectively pursued it is essential that the Republicans shall once more elect a majority of the national House.

Among the Democrats the drift is equally strong toward Mr. Bryan. His home-coming, the reception which the party tendered him on his arrival in New York, the resolutions of state conventions indorsing him as the only logical candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination of 1908—all these are symptoms of recognized significance. The Democrats hope to control the next House. They argue that the popular legislation of the last session of Congress was wholly non-partisan; that Democrats as well as Republicans supported the President in the railroad-rate, meat-inspection, pure food and other struggles, and that the ideas of Roosevelt are ideas which Mr. Bryan advocated before him and which Democratic platforms explicitly enunciated years ago. A Democratic House, they say, would give the President even more vigorous support than he received last winter and spring from a House in which the Republicans had a huge majority.

As to the present differences between Mr. Bryan and his followers on the one hand, and President Roosevelt and the Republicans on the other, they reduce themselves practically to the tariff-trust question.

The former advocate immediate tariff revision, not merely because they believe in a revenue tariff, but because they hold that trusts and monopolies cannot be more effectively attacked than through the tariff—by reducing the duties on the commodities they monopolize, or by removing such duties entirely. The President holds that the tariff question is distinct from that of the trusts, and that it would be injurious to lower duties in order to increase competition. Concerning revision *per se*, the Republican position is that commerce should not be disturbed by tariff legislation or agitation until it is manifest that the advantages of revision are great enough to overbalance the disadvantages. As the country is prosperous now, revision is held to be unnecessary and inexpedient.



The Bryan Democrats favor municipal and state ownership of public utilities; the Republicans have taken no position on the question. But this cannot be regarded as a "live" issue in this year's national campaign.

Mr. Bryan insists upon the destruction of all private monopoly; the President believes in the control and regulation of monopoly. Mr. Bryan advocates government ownership and operation of railways, but this is a personal opinion and does not commit the party.

Generally speaking, the discussion of the campaign issues is rather general and indefinite. The new problems do not fit the old partisan platforms and shibboleths.



### Europe and "American" Doctrines

The Pan-American Congress which met at Rio de Janeiro in July and adjourned at the end of August will perhaps mark the opening of a new epoch in the relations between the United States and our southern neighbors, as well as in the relations between Europe and South America. The congress was the third since the idea of a Pan-American organization, with periodical meetings to discuss common needs and interests, originated with James G. Blaine, the American statesman. But the first two congresses dealt with questions of practical utility—communication, trade, copyright, protection of trade-marks, statistical information, etc.

The third congress, thanks to several circumstances, in addition to subjects of the character just named, deliberated and acted on questions of great political and judicial importance. One of these was arbitration as a substitute for war; another, the forcible collection of private or public debts in South America on the part of European powers.

With regard to arbitration, the congress unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing that method unreservedly and recommending that the American Republics present to the next peace conference at The Hague proposals looking to the preparation of a general treaty of conciliation and arbitra-

tion. South and Central America will be fully represented at the next peace conference, and in view of the past (and recent, for while the Rio de Janeiro Congress was sitting a strange, irrational little war suddenly broke out in Central



The Late Mrs.  
Craigie ("John Ol-  
iver Hobbes")  
Noted novelist.

America, involving three countries, and necessitated the friendly mediation of the United States and Mexico to put an end to the fighting and arrange for arbitration)—in view of the past history of South America, the active advocacy of arbitration by its representatives at The Hague will be both gratifying and encouraging.

The question of forcible debt collecting is covered by the so-called Calvo-Drago Doctrine, which is becoming as dear to South America as the much older Monroe Doctrine is to us. The former originated with Argentine statesmen, who held that the use of armed force to secure payment of any national debt is an act of unjustifiable aggression upon the sov-

ereignty of the coerced nation. There is little disposition in any neutral quarter to question the soundness of this position. Men invest capital and purchase securities in South America "with their eyes open." They assume all the risks and exact heavy interest on account of the degree of risk they have to incur. In the event of difficulty or controversy over a debt, the courts of the country concerned are at the service of the creditors. The use of the navy, bombardment of cities, the seizure of ports, should never have been resorted to, even in the case of unstable countries.

The doctrine condemning such methods was not directly approved by the Pan-American Congress. But a resolution was adopted recommending the American republics to submit it for deliberation at The Hague Peace Conference. What that conference will do with the doctrine, considering

the practise of England and Germany in South America, remains to be seen.

The third Pan-American Congress owed no small part of its success to Secretary Root's journey to South America, to his visit in Rio while the congress was in session and to the series of his notable speeches on the real scope of the Monroe Doctrine and on the policy of the United States toward its southern neighbors. In one of these speeches Mr. Root virtually declared American sympathy with the Calvo-Drago Doctrine; in others he disclaimed all meddling and "superior" pretensions and pleaded for cordial relations and confidence between the United States and South America. The effect of these addresses has been highly beneficial, and much benefit should result from the tour. We have not been liked or trusted in South America, but Secretary Root's "mission" should make for a better understanding and more sympathetic relations.



### Labor in National Politics

Organized labor in the United States has followed the example of British union labor and has "entered politics." That is, it has decided to make itself a distinct, independent political factor. Workmen will vote, not as Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, and so on, but as workmen, as a body of men having special needs and interests and desiring legislative protection, or rather promotion, of those interests.

The leadership of this important departure—important to American unionism as well as to our politics—has been assumed by the president and directors of the American Federation of Labor, an organization which claims over a million adherents. The decision is significant, for there has been in the past determined and general opposition among unionists to "political action." It was feared that any serious attempt of union leaders to control the votes of workmen would introduce discord and friction into the unions and impair their value and usefulness in industry. Men, it was argued, join unions

in order to ameliorate their material condition; political issues are wholly foreign to questions of wages and hours.

These objections seem to have lost their force. No unionist leader or organ, no element of the rank or file has raised them this year. It is the consensus of unionist opinion that it has become necessary for labor to enter practical politics as labor and demand due recognition of its interests and rights.



Rev. Hugh Black  
Recently appointed  
to Union Theo-  
logical Seminary.

For years organized labor has endeavored to obtain from Congress certain legislation to which it believed itself entitled—an anti-injunction act limiting the use of the writ of injunction in strikes; an eight-hour act applicable to contractors who do government work, and some other measures. The bills for these acts have been before half a dozen Congresses, but they have made no progress toward enactment. Labor accuses Congress of hostility and double dealing, and a list

of unfriendly or unfair representatives has been prepared to warn unionists against voting for them where they are candidates for another term. The labor leaders are "on the stump" and seeking to defeat, among others, Speaker Cannon, who is opposed to anti-injunction legislation, and the leading members of the judiciary and labor committees.

While in some quarters this new attitude of union labor is assailed as "un-American," as tending to establish classes in politics and give undue prominence to group or class interests, impartial observers view the departure as natural and even desirable. All interests are "in politics," and legislation is necessarily the resultant of conflicts of interests. Labor has its legitimate special interests, and it should have its representatives in Congress, as British labor has in Parliament, to defend and further them. It is, of course, absurd

to pretend that labor's interests are not affected by politics. There is no divorce between industry and politics, and "social legislation" is now the order of the day.

It is said, however, by some editors, that labor should respect the convictions and sentiments of opponents and credit them with sincerity. The condemnation of prominent congressmen is held to be injudicious and unjust, since it is assumed that these statesmen are "hostile" to labor, when they may honestly believe the desired labor bills to be objectionable and unsound.

The campaign of union labor is arousing keen interest, and its results will be awaited with concern. In Maine, which votes in September, labor fought Representative Littlefield, and, as it claims, won a great "moral" victory, reducing his plurality by four-fifths.



### A Sensational Step Toward Spelling Reform

For years scholars and authors have carried on a quiet but persistent campaign in favor of simplification of English spelling. A few of the changes they favored—"tho" for "though," "catalog" for "catalogue" "program" for "programme," and so on—were accepted by a certain number of editors and publishers, but progress was slow. A few months ago an active Simplified Spelling Board was organized to make a more strenuous fight for the reform, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie took the cause under his wing. He "endowed" it, and furnished the funds for the campaign. For this he has been bitterly assailed and ridiculed, but he serenely pursues the even tenor of his way. Mr. Carnegie is an ardent apostle of the supremacy of the English speaking race and of the English language and he believes that the world would make English the "universal" tongue if it were simpler and easier to master.

Be this as it may, the board does not propose radical changes. It merely advocates the dropping of useless letters



' Pulling Together

Baby Boer	}	"Here, I Say, Drink Fair!"
Baby Briton		

A cartoon from *Punch* upon the relation of Boers and Britons in the Transvaal under the new constitution.

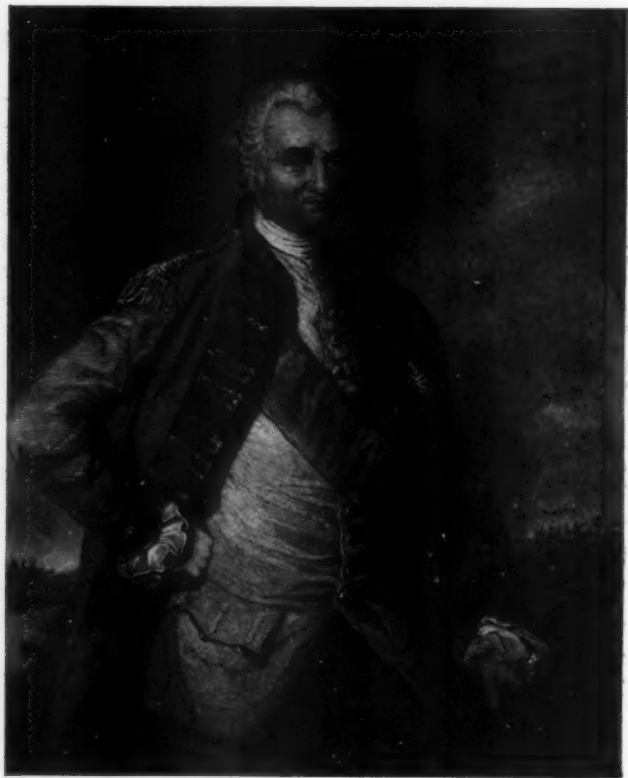
and the conforming of the written to the spoken word wherever this is practicable.

A list of three hundred simplified spellings has been prepared and circulated, and leading authorities, including the English and American dictionary makers and eminent teachers of English, have thoroughly approved the suggested changes.

Most of the words arouse little antagonism, but a considerable number are violently objected to as ugly, revolutionary, impossible. Only boors and illiterates, some critics say, will write: Supprest, crusht, husht, distresst, kisst, etc.

Consternation, however, followed the sudden announcement from Oyster Bay that President Roosevelt, as a convert to the simplified spelling idea, had ordered the public printer to adopt the spelling of the list in question for all public documents originating in the White House or under the jurisdiction of the Executive. Or rather, the order was "to follow copy," the President himself having adopted the simplified and new spellings. The opponents of the movement say that President Roosevelt has attempted to reform the English language by a sort of "ukase." British editors regret his step on the ground of the confusion that will ensue and suggest an Anglo-American agreement on the subject. American critics fear that the example of the President may be widely followed by editors, public men and writers, and that thus the movement they treated with scorn may prove but too successful.

The President's action was a surprise to the leaders of the reform. They did not even know that he was interested in the movement. They are naturally glad and elated. To what extent the President's practise will be followed remains to be seen. Congress is in no way bound to adopt the President's spelling, and its own records and documents are entirely under its control.



Lord Clive  
Engraved from the Painting of N. Dance.





## Pioneers of Empire: Robert Clive\*

By Cecil F. Lavell

Professor of History in Trinity College; author of  
C. L. S. C. Book on "Italian Cities," etc.

WE have already dwelt on what might be called the spontaneity of British expansion. It is of course true that at certain periods intense rivalry has developed a lust for conquest which might be called imperialism and which was really a phase of the warlike spirit. So in the age of Elizabeth English sailors and English statesmen struck anywhere and in any way at the power of Spain, and founded Virginia partly to "put a byt in the ancient enemy's mouth." So again in the age of Chatham the idea of empire building entered unmistakably into the great conflict with France, and Chatham may be called, in contrast let us say to Walpole, a champion of an imperialist policy. So once more in our own day the rapid advance of Russia in Central Asia led to the "Forward Policy" of which we shall see more in our final study, and to conquests in Asia which would not otherwise have been dreamed of. And yet it remains true as a general principle that the Empire was not created by policy or statecraft; that only when it was practically completed did England or the world become conscious of what it meant; and that if we wish to see just how it came to be and reason from actual facts we must put aside the large generalizations of recent years, and simply, with a map of the world before us,

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\* This is the second of a series on "Imperial England" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. The complete list includes: Beginning of England's Sea Power, The Opening of the East, The Great Duel with France, September; Pioneers of Empire—Robert Clive, Cook and Phillip, David Livingstone, October; The Dominion of Canada, The Road to the East, The Perils and Rewards of Empire, November.

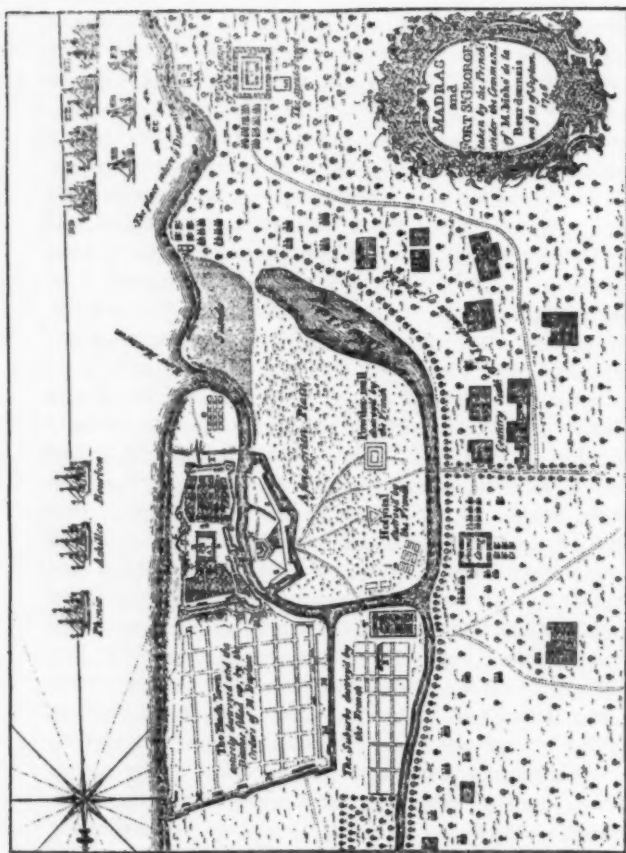
ask ourselves how it happens that these great patches of the earth's surface—Canada, Australia, India, South Africa and practically Egypt as well—belong to that vast confederacy which we call the British Empire. Of these we have already studied the innocent beginnings of England's interest in India, and we have seen, too, how a gigantic struggle for existence and dominion led to the conquest of Canada. Here indeed was imperialism, conscious acquisition, statecraft and generalship bent deliberately to the problem of overcoming a rival and annexing a dominion. Sad and unnecessary it all was, too, if we argue on an ideal basis, and yet even as we say so we know how futile such a statement is. To have turned Hannibal from the invasion of Italy; to have kept Frederick from breaking his oath by the invasion of Silesia; to have dissuaded Napoleon from his return to France after Elba; to have strengthened Napoleon III against the persuasions of Cavour in 1859 and so averted Magenta and Solferino,—all these single things may be reckoned as possible, and if some force, personal or otherwise, had been at hand to so influence Hannibal, Frederick, Napoleon the Great or Napoleon the Little, history would in a measure have been changed. But no one is foolish enough to speculate on what might have happened if Rome and Carthage had not been rivals, if Prussia had not risen to her lofty estate in Germany, or if Italy had not been awakened to a new life, simply because such hypotheses bring us into fields so vast, so inextricably interwoven with the passions, the plans, the ambitions, the fortunes of whole nations and many generations that we turn helplessly away from speculation and call these things "inevitable" as we might an earthquake or an eclipse. Of such a nature was the rivalry of France and England in America. The conquest of Canada does not raise the question of imperialism *vs.* anti-imperialism, simply because the issue is too clear.

But now let us turn successively to India, Australia, and South Africa to see how it was—not that Englishmen went there at all, for that is intelligible enough, but how they came to be rulers there. We shall wish to see who were

England's pioneers in those far-away lands, what motives took them there, and what conditions made the English masters over countries and peoples so alien from their own. Trade we understand; love of adventure we understand; missionary enterprise, the imperious call of gold or diamond mines, the thirst for knowledge, the desire to do what other men have failed to do,—all these we understand and do not dream of condemning. All are motives that take men away from home; they are part of our humanity, only bad if abused, and they raise no question. Only it will, perhaps, be easier to understand what is meant by expansion, by empire building if we study the work and motives and problems of such pioneers as Cook or Clive or Livingstone, and see how easily, how insensibly step led to step and problem to problem until all at once where a little trading post had stood, where a little ship had cast anchor, where a solitary missionary had preached and toiled, there arose an empire.

Towards the close of the year 1744 Robert Clive landed at Madras as a clerk in the service of the East India Company. He was not quite twenty years of age, and he had so far shown little aptitude for anything but mischief. Essentially a lover of action, restless in times of quiet, only calm in the midst of excitement and turmoil, he was ill adapted for the office life designed for him by his father, and the boy was practically considered a failure at home when he took passage for India. He himself welcomed the change with the thoughtless joy of a restless mind. To stay in England meant intolerable monotony and drudgery. India was seen through the haze of distance, and its remoteness, its fabled glories, and the element of wildness, uncertainty and possible danger associated with the East all formed an attraction not to be resisted. But sad indeed was the disappointment of the eager lad when he reached his destination and settled down to his duties there. His office work was as dreary in Madras as in London or Liverpool, with infinitely less opportunity for relief.\* He accepted it with the quiet of

\* The story made familiar by Browning's poem "Clive" is told of this period of his life.



Map of Madras as it Was when Taken by the French in 1746

despair, attempted suicide once, it is said, and only found a measure of solace in the library of a kindly superior.

Two years passed before relief came,—a relief that was the only possible one to this mind that reveled in the shock and storm of war and rusted in the quiet of peace. The war of the Austrian Succession begun by Frederick's invasion of Silesia in 1740 had involved England and France in the first quarrel that the two rivals had known since the days of Marlborough. A French squadron appeared off Madras and compelled the town's surrender. Clive with a few others escaped capture and so avoided the necessity of giving their parole not to bear arms during the remainder of the war. The arrival of an English fleet made the conflict in the East a fairly equal one, and at last in the tempest of battle the young clerk found his vocation and won his spurs. When the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle closed the war in 1748 Clive went back to his desk with a new hope and a new interest in life. For to one of his penetration it was evident that in India the struggle was far from ended. Rather was it barely started. Affairs were brewing in that year of the Treaty that boded stormy times in the days to come, and it would be strange indeed if some vague dreams did not flit through Clive's mind of the glory that would be his when the cloud should break.

Now let us glance for a moment at the map. One may think of India as shaped like a great, irregular kite, with an area almost equal to European Russia and a population of about three hundred millions. Its greatest distance from north to south and from east to west is about nineteen hundred miles. So much for the figures that we need to get our first bearings. Guarding the great curve of the north runs the vast double range of snow capped mountains, the highest in the world, whose diverse names we group for convenience under the inclusive one of Himalaya. From them run the famous rivers, the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, which have made the plains of northern India one of the most fertile and populous regions in the world. Fertile, populous, wealthy,—therefore fair spoil for the robber and the soldier



Sketch Map of Southern India

of fortune, and so the story of these river plains is one of terror and ruin,—a record that would, one might think, dye the soil red from Lahore to Delhi and from Delhi to Calcutta. South of the plains runs irregularly from east to west a line of hills which we may conveniently, if not quite accurately, group under the name properly attached to the western part of the range, the Vindhya Hills. Here begins a rugged and irregular tableland extending south to Cape Comorin and bounded on the east and west by the Ghats,—a Hindu word signifying steps. This is the Deccan.\* On the west (Malabar) side the great landing stairs leave only a narrow strip of coast, dotted with cities like Cochin, Calicut or greatest of all, Bombay,—cities whose merchants for hundreds of years have traded the products of India for the rich cargoes brought from Arabia, Persia, Africa and Europe. On the eastern side the edge of the hill country is more irregular, and one great curve inland of the Eastern Ghats has left the great plain—the Carnatic—which has been world-famous ever since Macaulay wrote his essay on Clive. Here, in 1748, were situated the English Company's Fort St. George, at Madras, and a rival French post a little further south at Pondicherry. And the governor of Pondicherry was the astute and daring Dupleix.

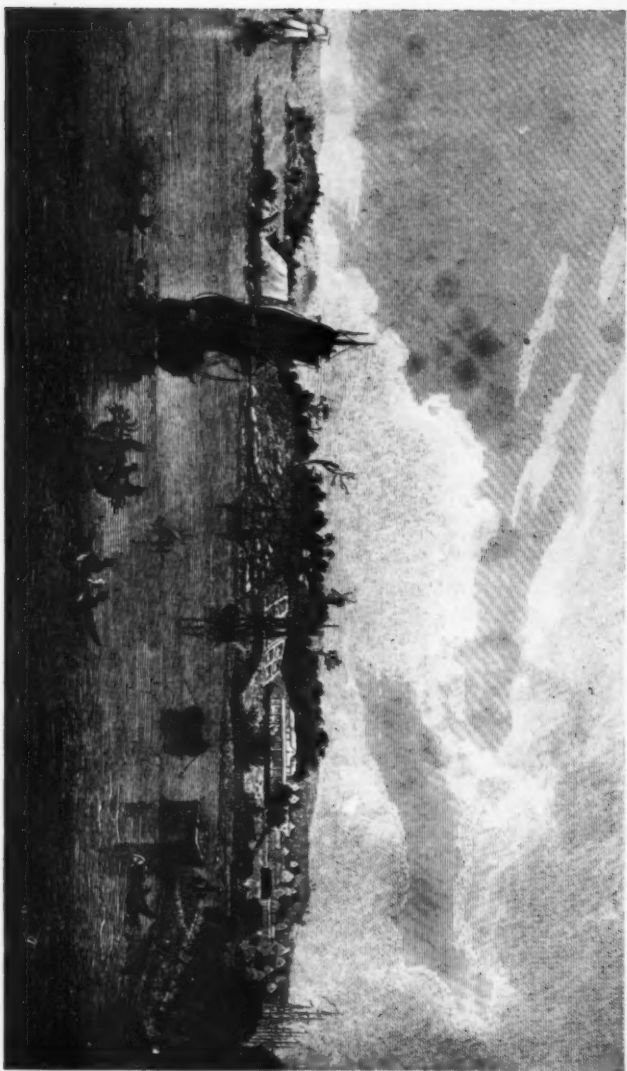
India was in a state closely bordering on anarchy. More than two hundred years before (1526) a valiant descendant of Tamerlane already conqueror of Samarcand and Kabul, invaded the Punjab and defeated the Afghan ruler of Delhi in the battle of Panipat. Under the able rule of Akbar, grandson of Baber the conqueror, Shah Jehan, builder of the Taj Mahal, and Aurungzeb, conqueror of the Deccan, the power of the Mogul emperors became practically supreme in India. But for the welding of the peninsula into one permanently united state the constructive genius of the Moguls was inadequate, and with the death of Aurungzeb in 1707 the colossal structure began to fall apart. When Clive

\*The Deccan does not, strictly, include Mysore, Travancore, Cochin or the strip of coast between the Western Ghats and the sea, nor does it now include the Carnatic as it practically did in the time of Clive.

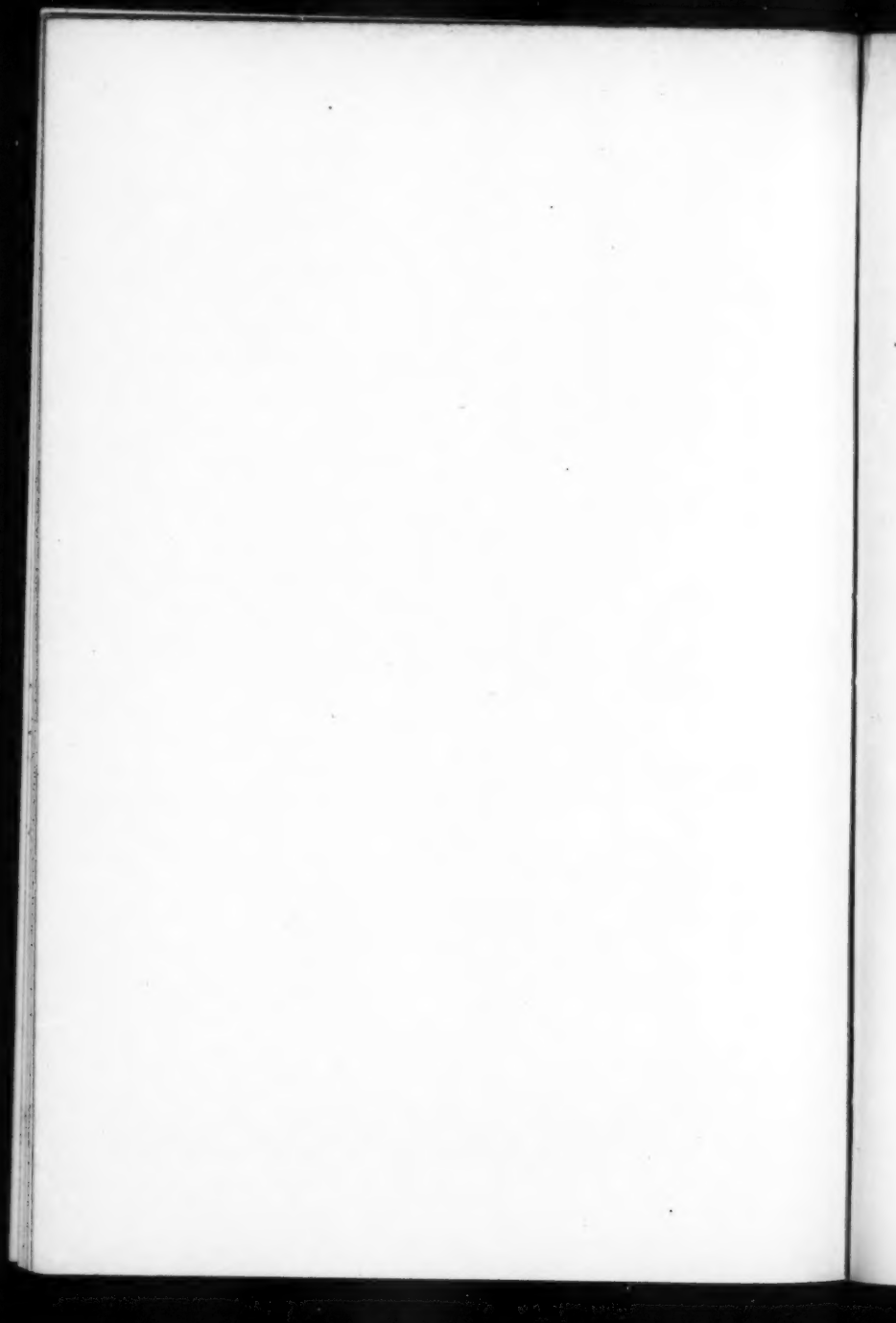
landed at Madras the Emperor at Delhi was still nominally supreme lord of India. But the great Hindu confederacy of the Mahrattas was dominant and still rising in the west; the princes of Rajputana were practically independent; and the Mohammedan governors of provinces, great and small, were more and more each year ignoring their supposed master and busily strengthening their own power,—somewhat as the dukes and counts of France did during the long age of confusion between Charlemagne and Philip Augustus. Of these new sovereigns the most powerful was doubtless the Nizam of Hyderabad, Subahdar of the Deccan, and among the subordinate chiefs who owned the supremacy of the Nizam the greatest was the Nawab of the Carnatic, whose capital, Arcot, was about seventy miles from Madras. The original franchises of the Europeans had been obtained, of course, from the Emperor at Delhi. But it was to the Nawab, nominally the Emperor's representative, that both Madras and Pondicherry paid tribute and owed the respect due to the practical lord of the soil on which they were permitted to trade. So it was this potentate who felt called upon to interfere when his English and French tenants fell to blows, and who when the French took Madras in the autumn of 1745 sent ten thousand troops to eject the French garrison. On the banks of the river Adyar near St. Thomé this army was met and wholly defeated by two hundred and thirty Frenchmen and seven hundred sepoy sent out by Dupleix,—and thus decisively did the French governor learn his first lesson in conquest.

Dupleix was both ambitious and resolute, but he had need of great caution, for his resources were lamentably small and he had no reason to expect aid from France. Yet a tactful application of the Roman motto, *Divide et Impera*, "divide and rule," was by no means unknown in the annals of the Portuguese and French in India. To use diamond to cut diamond, to divide the native forces, to throw himself on the weaker side, and so conquer by means of the natives themselves while yet holding the balance of power was an experiment too obvious not to occur to the quick mind of





Sydney, New South Wales, and the Entrance into Port Jackson. From an old Engraving.



Dupleix. And a golden opportunity came almost before he had begun to seek it. In May, 1748, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subahdar of the Deccan, died, leaving his great dominion to his second son, Nasir Jang. But, as was natural in a period of confusion, a rival appeared in the person of one of the late Subahdar's grandsons, Muzaffar Jang, who further associated with himself a claimant to the subordinate throne of the Carnatic in the person of one Chanda Sahib. Now Chanda Sahib knew something of the value that would accrue from an alliance with the formidable alien traders, and it was no difficult matter for Dupleix to come to an understanding with the two pretenders. A blow was struck, ruthless and decisive. The Nawab in occupation was defeated and killed. In August, 1749, Muzaffar Jang proclaimed himself at Arcot Subahdar of the Deccan and Chanda Sahib Nawab of the Carnatic. In December, 1750, the plot was completed by the murder of Nasir Jang, and with the proclamation of Muzaffar Jang at Hyderabad the plan of action devised and guided throughout by Dupleix seemed to be consummated. Even the murder of Muzaffar Jang a little later only strengthened the hands of the French governor, for it gave him an opportunity to interfere with decision, to avenge the murder of his ally, and to nominate a successor who was far more definitely the puppet of Dupleix than Muzaffar Jang had been. And thus matters stood at the beginning of the year 1751.

In the meantime the English at Madras looked on at all these doings with some perturbation of spirit. They were not in the councils of the wily Frenchman and could not wholly see the drift of his connection with the intriguing princes. But they understood enough to see that it was not to their advantage that Chanda Sahib's accession to the sovereignty of the Carnatic should go wholly unchallenged. So they did the one thing that was possible under the circumstances, and gave their support to a rival candidate, Mohammed Ali, son of Chanda Sahib's dead predecessor. But no man guided affairs at Madras with the craft and energy of the watchful Dupleix. The aid sent to Mohammed Ali was rendered almost useless by the hesitation, the nervous un-

certainly, the irresolution of the men who sent it,—men good and worthy, but inadequate to a crisis such as this. The officers placed in command of such troops as were dispatched were of less than ordinary capacity. And by the time that Chanda Sahib's ally Muzaffar Jang saw himself safely installed on the throne of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Mohammed Ali and his few adherents were being closely besieged by the victorious Nawab in the fortress of Trichinopoly. The English soldiers and sepoys who were with him were as discouraged and hopeless as their chief. It seemed a matter not of years or months, but of weeks when France should be as supreme in southern India as the Dutch in Java, and the English traders expelled from Madras as they had been a century and a quarter before from the Spice Islands.

Clive had been away from Madras on special service. He returned early in 1751, finding matters in the lamentable state just sketched. His record now justified Mr. Saunders, the newly arrived governor, in giving him a commission as captain, and he bade farewell with enthusiasm to his old civilian life. In July he was commissioned with a brother officer to take a detachment of reinforcements to Trichinopoly and to return at once with a report on the situation. This he did, and his report was as bad as it well could be. The whole force of Chanda Sahib lay before the doomed fortress, and no one among the besiegers or besieged doubted the outcome. But the young officer who laid these dismal facts before the authorities at Madras was far from hopeless. As the Romans had compelled Carthage to recall the terrible Hannibal from Italy by carrying the war into Africa, so Clive proposed to relieve Trichinopoly by attacking Arcot, Chanda Sahib's capital. Mr. Saunders embraced the plan with enthusiasm. He had only three hundred and fifty English soldiers at his disposal, but two hundred of them he entrusted to Clive, and on the 26th of August, 1751, the young captain set out on the enterprise that was to make his name a household word in every county in England before he was a year older. He had with him the two hundred raw English soldiers, three hundred sepoys and three small field pieces.



Pondicherry. From an old Wood-cut.

As he approached Arcot he learned that the garrison was composed of one thousand two hundred native soldiers, and found out what he could of the nature and plan of the fortifications. Then pushing on he reached his destination on the 31st in a fierce storm, captured the fort without the loss of a man, strengthened it for defence and within the next week made two successful flying attacks on bodies of the enemy that were lying within striking distance. Then he devoted himself to further securing his position, had some eighteen pounder guns sent him from Madras, and prepared for a siege. Already much had been done. All those chiefs who had been lukewarm in their allegiance to Chanda Sahib or who had been wavering between the rival princes attached a significance to Clive's feat of arms which would have seemed to a casual observer altogether exaggerated. Their desire was, as a matter of fact, to range themselves with the winning side. Until the capture of Arcot this seemed to be beyond question the side of Dupleix and Chanda Sahib. But now this sign of a new boldness and enterprise in the hitherto inactive and irresolute English, this appearance of a



Plan of Pondicherry, the Center of French Influence in Southern India

leader whose achievement was appraised at its full value by the acute minds of the Oriental warriors made a change in the whole situation. Some decided that this was indeed the turn of the tide. The powerful Sultan of Mysore declared at once for Mohammed Ali, and with him went prince after prince in the very neighborhood of Trichinopoly. Chanda Sahib saw the danger. A large force was sent north to join the troops that were gathering in the vicinity of Arcot under

Raja Sahib, the Nawab's son, and on the 23rd of September an army of about ten thousand men laid siege to the fortress garrisoned by the little band of Englishmen and sepoy under Clive. Ill supplied with either ammunition or food, the defenders stood their ground and beat back attack after attack with a tenacity, a steady resourcefulness that soon turned the eyes of every statesman and fighting man in India to the mud walls of Arcot. At last after a siege of fifty days Raja Sahib realized that he must conquer at once or accept defeat. For every day of failure weakened the allegiance of Chanda Sahib's supporters and made new allies for his rival, and word came that the renowned Morari Rao, most dreaded of Mahratta chieftains, had decided to march south with ten thousand of the best cavalry in India to relieve Arcot.

The 14th of November was the day of the festival of Moharrum, sacred to every Momammedan in India as the anniversary of the death of Hosein, son of Ali, companion and friend of the Prophet of God.\* It was the time above all others when the soldiers of Raja Sahib might be trusted to fight against the unbelievers with the mad fanaticism, the impetuous, self-forgedful valor that had made the followers of Mohammed masters of Arabia, Egypt, Syria, and Persia less than ten years after the death of their prophet. A breach had been made in the walls, and stimulating the zeal of his men to a transport of religious fury not to be understood by the colder minds of the West, the attacking chief hurled his men against the ramparts manned by the weary little band commanded and inspired to heroism by Clive. But the wild ferocity of the Mohammedan was met by the calm fatalism of the Hindu braced and strengthened by the stern resolution of the English and the genius of their leader. There was an hour of fighting too tremendous, too devastating to last. Then the furious wave of attack swept sullenly back, and in the darkness of night the whole force of the defeated prince began a retreat which meant not only the ruin of a petty

\* See Kipling's story "On the City Wall" for a picturesque description of this festival and of the fierce emotions which it awakens even in our own day. Gibbon tells briefly but eloquently the story of Hosein's death.

sovereign, but the collapse of all the ambitious plans of Dupleix for a French empire in India. Within a year from the capture of Arcot, Chanda Sahib was murdered, Mohammed Ali was Nawab of the Carnatic, and the English council at Madras held the balance of power in India south of the Vindhya Hills.

In order to entirely catch the spirit of all these doings we should, perhaps, approach their study after a careful preliminary reading of the Arabian Nights. If we could see the world for a little through the eyes of one of those whimsical, despotic, alternately generous and fiendish caliphs and sultans who awed, attracted, repelled and wholly fascinated our minds in childhood, and who still exercise something of their old dominion over the imagination of some of us, we could better appreciate perhaps the problems of a restless, impetuous English youth dropped with little preparation into a cobweb of Asiatic intrigue. Little as our minds may take to that atmosphere of subtlety, treachery and cruelty out of a fairy tale, it is yet instructive. And as we shift our scene now to Bengal we must prepare for a little more of that murky air of terror and deceit which we associate—unfairly, in a sense, but not unnaturally, with Asia. Only perhaps we may move more quickly, endeavoring simply to put into clear light the swift succession of events by which the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid. All through we may see this or that Englishman,—Clive, Hastings, or later on, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Dalhousie, Lawrence and the rest—try for a time in bewildered puzzlement to understand the intrigues and adjust himself to the point of view of this world so fundamentally different from England, and then more or less suddenly according to temperament break abruptly away from it all and in impatient wrath cut the tangled knot with his sword. In the long run the speculative and devious minded Indian bows down in amazed awe before the man who dares to act and succeeds in acting. In intrigue few sons of the West can cope with the Asiatic. When they try, even when they succeed, as both Clive and Hastings did, it is partly because even the subtlety of India is lulled to a certain



carelessness by the comparative artlessness and straightforwardness of the European, and the result, successful at the time, undermines the very thing which is the strength of England in the East. Nine times out of ten she has refused to touch the tortuous diplomacy of enemies or allies, and pursuing her even way, following an intelligible and clearly stated policy, doing her best to understand the point of view of her associates but above all things adhering to her spoken and written word, she has built up her empire. Sometimes an English leader has added too much obstinacy to his native honesty, sometimes he has failed to cut his way out of the web surrounding him in time, sometimes he has erred in the opposite direction and resorted to force when patience would have served as well to dissipate an intrigue, and sometimes his placid confidence and his inability to read the signs about him have brought ruinous disaster and suffering. But in the main England's policy in India has been successful not in so far as she has learned the subtlety of her allies there but in so far as she has adhered to her own best traditions of honesty. And those whom she has conquered have fallen primarily because they would not understand that ill faith—that traditional weapon of Asiatic diplomacy—meant in their dealings with England a swift and deadly reward. The East India Company had been formed for trade and trade alone. Trade requires above all things security and good faith. When these vanished the traders became their own policemen. And to police India meant conquest.

Early in 1756 the English traders at Calcutta heard of the beginning of another war with France. Remembering the formidable activity of their enemies in the eastern seas a decade before they proceeded to fortify the city, for the Nawab of Bengal was as unable to protect his European tenants at Calcutta as the Nawab of the Carnatic had been to protect Madras in 1746. But the Nawab of Bengal unfortunately did not realize his helplessness, or rather the unreliable character of his overlordship. He was a young man utterly spoiled by absolute power and degraded by dissipation beyond the capacity to reason or investigate. He issued an

angry order for the destruction of the English fortifications. The order was not obeyed. In a fit of passionate energy the young Nawab, Suraj-u-Dowlah, seized the English trading post near his capital and marched on Calcutta. Utterly unprepared for defence, the city held out for four days, and then all the English residents who could get away fled in boats to such ships as could be reached in the river Hugli. But one hundred and forty-five Englishmen and one lady fell into the hands of the angry prince. These were questioned without avail in regard to the treasure which he believed to be hidden somewhere about the company's offices, and then were ordered to be safely guarded for the night. Not by his orders, though no one was punished later on, the one hundred and forty-six unhappy captives were thrust into a room about twenty feet long by fourteen wide, with two small grated windows. It was a hot summer night, the 20th of June, in a city abandoned in summer today by every European who can possibly leave, almost intolerable under the best of conditions. The horror of the Black Hole of Calcutta is best undescribed. Twenty-two men and the one woman survived till morning.

On that very day, June 20, 1756, Clive landed at Madras from a brief stay in England. As soon as the news of the Calcutta disaster arrived he was commissioned to go to Bengal at once with a small but adequate force to take such action as might be necessary. He soon compelled the Nawab to withdraw and to make such amends as could be made, but this was obviously insufficient. Clive was a soldier by instinct. Statecraft puzzled him, and yet the same directness of thought, the same capacity to see the essential thing and to estimate possibilities that guided him on the field of battle helped him now to deal with Suraj-u-Dowlah. He took some months to consider the situation and to attend to an infinite number of details, but by the coming of spring he had reached his decision. Scarcely a week had passed without some new proof of the Nawab's treacherous, shifty, altogether unreliable character. At home, from a seat in Parliament or in his own study, Clive or any one else might have argued on

many grounds for non-interference. He might have maintained that if the company's servants chose to trade in Bengal they must accept the risk. On the spot, however, it may be questioned whether such reasoning even occurred to him. The Nawab and his emperor at Delhi were no more Hindus than Clive himself. They ruled by right of force, as did every Mohammedan prince in India. When Suraj-u-Dowlah exerted that force to wantonly destroy a settlement whose rights were based on formal charter, he placed himself beyond the pale of every law but that of self preservation. His excesses had made him many enemies among his own chiefs, and Clive simply followed the line partly indicated by Dupleix. He indicated to an injured lord, an uncle of the Nawab, that his claims to the throne would be supported by the company. A flagrant act of treachery was made the definite occasion for war. And on the field of Plassey, June 26, 1757, Clive with three thousand men utterly crushed the great army of Suraj-u-Dowah. As six years before he had stood master of the Carnatic, so now—actually if not nominally—he was lord of Bengal.

Clive had solved his problem in his soldier's way,—the only way that seemed to him a satisfactory and permanent one. Yet clear and keen as was the mind of the great Englishman it may be questioned whether he at once saw that if Plassey had cut one knot it had presented for untanglement a puzzle beyond comparison more embarrassing. We must remember that he by no means intended to conquer Bengal, much less begin the conquest of India. From his point of view the victory of Plassey represented partly a measure of self-defence, and partly the punishment of a faithless and cruel despot administered by way of warning to others, and as a safeguard for the future. With a new Nawab on the throne who thoroughly understood the reason for his predecessor's humiliation, here might be reasonable ground for supposing that all would be well. And all might have been well if Clive had remained, simply because everyone, including the Nawab himself, knew that he was in the nature of the case supreme. But in February, 1760,

the victor of Plassey left for England and a situation developed so true to human nature that with the accustomed arrogance of those who came after the event we marvel that Clive himself did not foresee it. Here was a prince burdened with the full responsibility of government, yet paying what was practically tribute to a company of foreign traders at whose very nod he trembled. Here on the other hand, was a group of Englishmen who by their own might and steadfastness had struck down an army that outnumbered their own twenty times, had deposed a ruler and set up another in his place. The name of power and its responsibilities on the one hand, without the fact; *actual* supreme power on the other hand without its burdens. Moreover no law, no treaty could have made the situation essentially more tolerable. Nothing could blot out the memory of Plassey. And as long as Plassey was remembered so long would every man in Bengal know that in the long run it was more dangerous to anger the English than to disobey the Nawab. To please a servant of the company was to win the favor of the lords of the soil,—lords by the unanswerable argument of fact, to remain lords until by fact, not by foolish and meaningless decrees, they were deposed. Few men of any race can stand the terrible gift of power without responsibility. In the five years between Clive's departure in 1760 and his return in 1765, the men at Calcutta who withstood temptation, are obscured, alas, by the lurid light that has held up that shameful period as the worst in the annals of the English in India. Only when crime brought its reward of disaster, only when the maddened chiefs turned savagely on their oppressors and threatened for a time the destruction of all the English in Bengal did the directors at home realize the situation and send out to Calcutta the one man who could cope with it. In fierce anger and with an iron hand Clive came to cleanse the foulness and to remedy the evils of which he was in a measure the innocent cause. And the fundamental remedy that he found, carried to completion a little later by Warren Hastings, was—annexation. Not annexation in the sense of a wanton seizure of power, but simply the acceptance of responsibility

where power already existed. And so the East India Company—like the Nawabs, in nominal subjection to the Mogul Emperor—became sovereign ruler of seventy million Asiatics. A marvelous tale it is and deeply instructive if we read it with thought and sympathy,—few more so in all the annals of conquest.

How a little later Warren Hastings, who was a clerk in Bengal when Suraj-u-Dowlah made his tiger leap on Calcutta, became Governor General of the company's possessions in India, how he organized them and sought to protect them without further conquests, how he saw that war would mean victory, victory power, and power expansion, and so sought by every means to build up buffer states that would protect his own frontiers, how this fell to the ground and how Hastings found that in Benares and in Rohilcund and in the Carnatic he had—so to speak—to make war in order to avoid it, and how at last Cornwallis and Wellesley accepted the inevitable, disobeyed the company's orders and deliberately fought and conquered,—all this is a long and strange and most wonderful tale which all who wish to may read and meditate over. We have seen the beginning of it. Some of us will blame Clive for what he did and some will not. But at least we may know that it was not from lust of empire, not from unholy ambition that he fought and won, but because of strange and puzzling tangles of circumstance, tangles which he did not create, so that he was compelled to do something and tried to do what was best. He was assuredly a great man, at any rate,—no unworthy contemporary of Wolfe; and Arcot and Plassey are names not easily to be forgotten.

## Cook and Phillip

**I**N our last two studies we have dealt overmuch with fighting and diplomacy, perhaps. Our heroes have been warriors or warlike statesmen, and our pages have been full of the rivalry of contending nations. But if the foundations of the supremacy of the English race in America and India have been laid in the din of battle and the heat of passion, it is strangely and completely otherwise with British rule in the South Pacific. It has become so customary in historical study to consider that a state can only win and maintain its existence by means of war, that it is somewhat bewildering to approach the investigation of such a subject as the beginnings of the Australian Commonwealth, and indeed we may add, its growth to maturity. For here is a wealthy and powerful self-governing community that has never once had to defend its existence against a rival. Not a single war is there around which we may group our ideas as to the action of the drama. It has been under the wing of a warlike and war-scarred mother, it is true, but it has only needed nursing, never armed protection. This great island continent is the one part of the world in which Britain's claim was practically the first one entered, and in which that claim was never disputed.

It will be remembered that by the middle of the eighteenth century England's rule extended in Asia over only the cities of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta; in America over the Atlantic states, Acadia, and the Hudson's Bay Territory; and in Africa over an ill-defined strip on the Gold Coast. That is to say, there was practically no empire except in America, and the British provinces there were divided, quarrelsome, and barely able to hold their own against a watchful and formidable foe. Thirteen years later Canada had changed hands, and Clive had laid the basis of the British Empire in India. Twenty years after the Peace of Paris the Atlantic states were independent. But before England had forgotten the triumphs of Wolfe and Clive, and before

she had realized that her first and most prosperous colonies were irretrievably severed from her rule, a second new world was being found, a new field on which to atone for her failure. For between the critical years of the Stamp Act and the surrender of Yorktown James Cook had done his work and had fallen in the far-off Pacific.

In the spring of 1768, the year in which the British House of Commons entered the second stage of its humiliating struggle with Wilkes, the year after Townshend's Revenue Act, the year before the appearance of the Letters of Junius,—in this year of the brewing of great things, the Royal Society represented to George III the desirability of watching from the South Seas the transit of Venus across the sun's surface. Happy it is for human nature that at such a time some men could be found to think of such a thing, and—still more strange—that the king could attend to the society's prayer and see that an expedition was equipped. The little ship *Endeavour* was fitted out, trained scientists were commissioned to accompany her, and James Cook, a lieutenant of the navy, was placed in command. James Cook was one of the last men in the world to be thought of as the conscious, fire-eating imperialist of the editorial or the political speech. He had risen from modest station by pure force of merit, until his reputation was assured as the best navigator in His Majesty's navy, and one of the wisest and clearest-headed men in the service. He had been with Wolfe at Quebec and had sailed in many seas, but he was not yet the Captain Cook whose name has been familiar to six generations of Englishmen as the pioneer of Britain in the South Pacific. Modest, practical, keen-eyed, a born sailor, and gifted with the imagination and the temperament of a scientist, he was to be one of the little band of famous men whose names are made immortal in the last ten years of life. When he sailed from Plymouth on a bright August day in 1768 he was entering all unknowing on the voyage that was to place his name with those of Drake and Anson, or even with the perhaps greater one of Vasco da Gama.

On the third of June, 1769, the astronomical observa-



Sketch Map of the Scene of Cook's Voyages

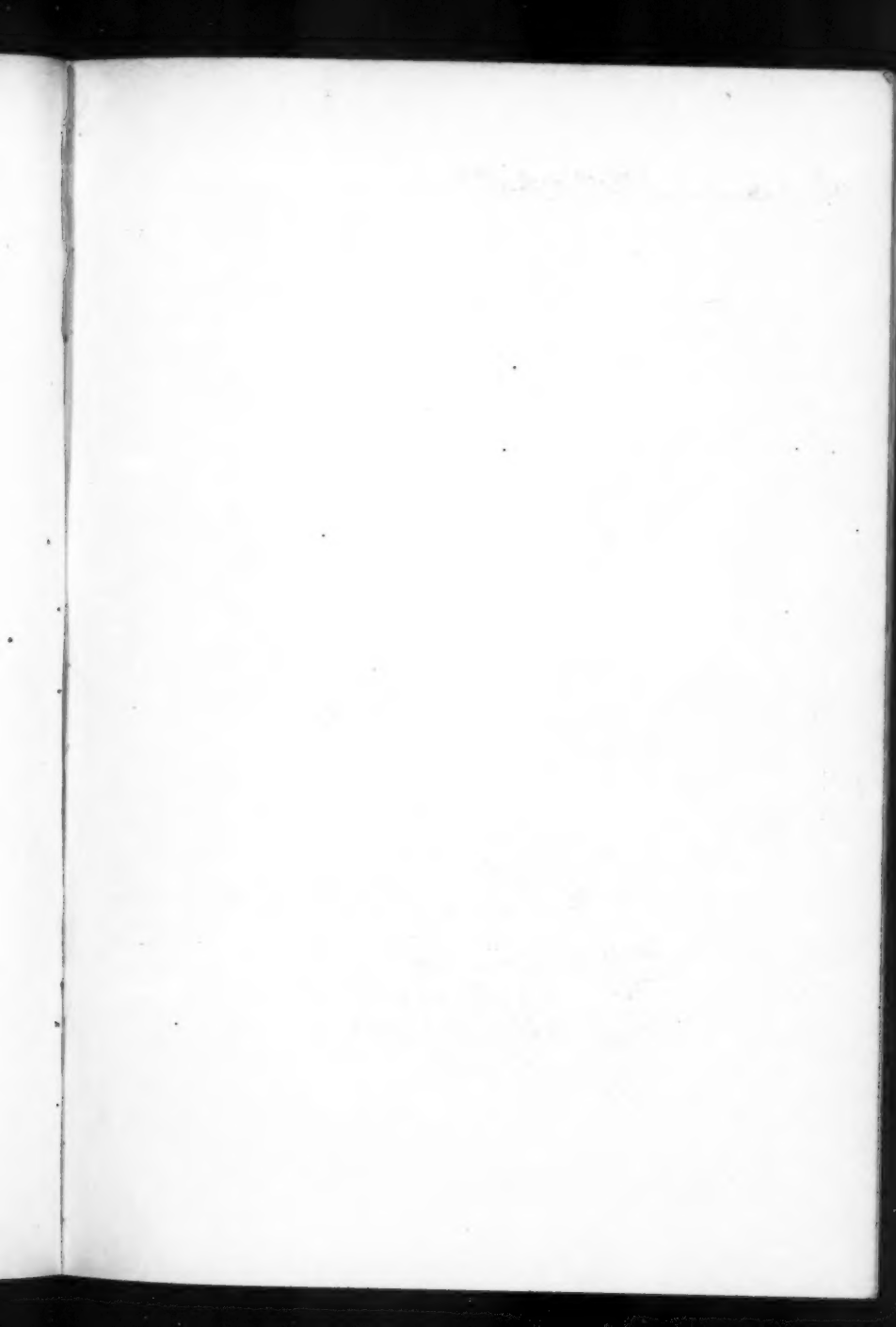
tions that were the prime object of the expedition were satisfactorily accomplished at the island of Tahiti. These watchings of the heavens need no comment, and we may assume without investigation that they answered their purpose. So friendly were the relations of the islanders and the Europeans that the descriptions of the place handed down read like extracts from Sydney's "Arcadia." To Cook and his companions as to many others after them it became the spot in the Pacific to be welcomed above all others, though it was not destined to become part of the Empire. But another task awaited the voyagers which suited the daring spirit of Cook better than the observation of planets or the lazy pleasures of Tahiti. Not for long could he endure the dreamy life, the enervating ease of this lotus island, and as the summer neared its height sailors and scientists were awakened to action by their commander. The ship was soon in trim

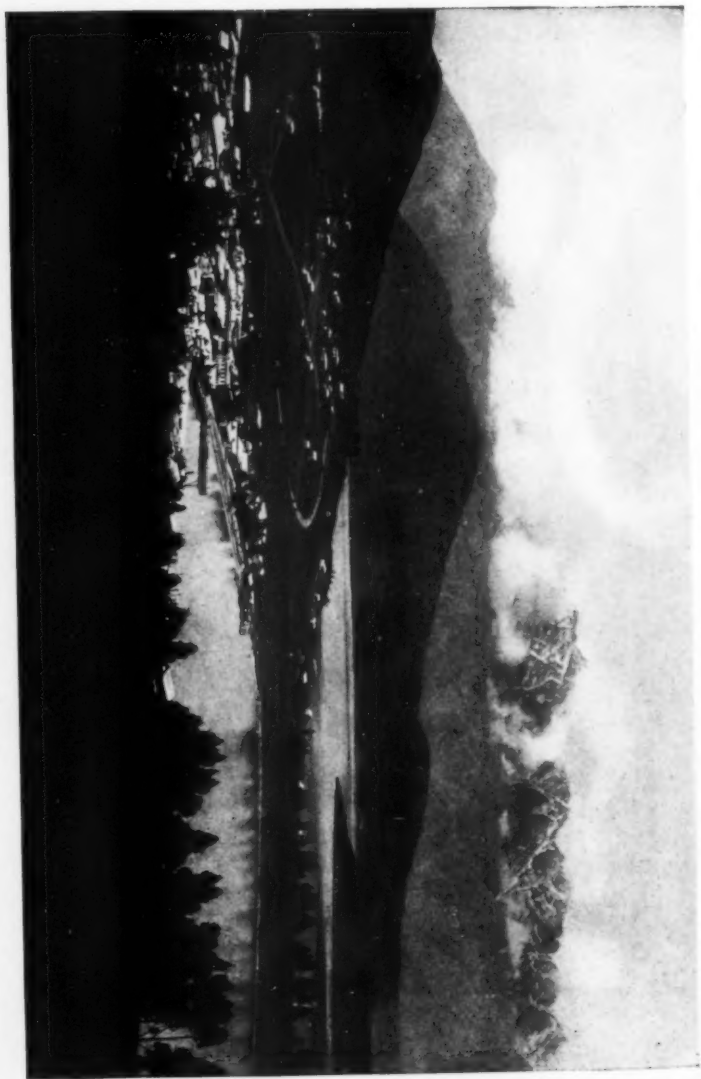


for a new voyage. She was headed south and west; Venus and Tahiti were forgotten; and all eyes were turned to the far horizon beyond which lay the mysterious *Terra Australis*. Away to the south and stretching to the Pole, men believed, lay this southern continent. Sailors had sighted capes or mountains or stretches of coast, and from their scattered observations the puzzled geographers at home made on their maps a vague stretch of land reaching from the frozen circle up to an uncertain distance into the Pacific. Here and there a name was assigned on the vague authority of some Dutch voyager exploring eastward from the Spice Islands. But little or nothing was positively known, and it was to clear away this cloud of ignorance that Cook headed the *Endeavour* for the far south in the midsummer of 1769.

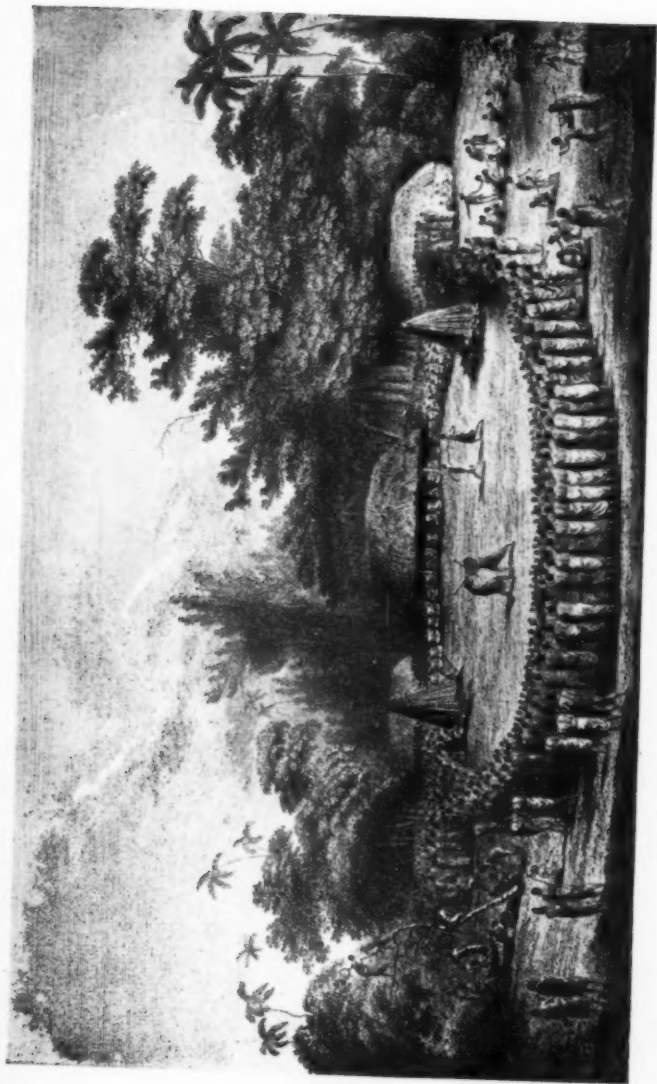
Week after week the little ship sailed on with a fair wind, a dot on the vast expanse of the South Pacific. Now and then they sighted and passed some green Paradise of waving palm, fringed with its surf-beaten reef of coral. But there was no sign of any continent until at last late in August the explorers saw on the horizon rugged mountain peaks. Rapidly there came into clearer view the beautiful shores of New Zealand, and anchor was cast in the harbor of Tauranga. A landing was attempted in vain. The natives were hostile and formidable, and it was not worth while to risk the loss of life that would have accompanied a conflict. So the eager and sea-weary Englishmen moved northward, following the coast until they reached another bay where no suspicious savages forbade their landing. It was named Mercury Bay from the fact that the astronomers of the expedition here watched the transit of Mercury across the sun's surface and here with due formalities Cook hoisted the English flag taking possession of the country in the name of King George. But he soon assured himself that he had not found the continent of which he was in search. For he sailed completely around the two noble islands, and then without attempting to penetrate beyond the coast; he left behind him the strait that still bears his name, took leave of New Zealand at Cape Farewell, and headed west.

It was now the spring of 1770—or rather the autumn, for Christmas is midsummer in Australia, and the month of March is the time when relief begins to come after the long period of heat. So it was early in the rainy season when Cook sighted the coast to which he gave the name of New South Wales. No one knew as yet what this land might be, whether part of the Southern Continent or a great outlying island. But when anchor was cast the scientists of the ship eagerly landed to see what manner of vegetation and soil they might find, and from the wealth of spoil which they gathered they gave the place the name of Botany Bay. Notwithstanding his suspicion that his find might be the land discovered long before by Dutch sailors and named New Holland, Cook proclaimed here as in New Zealand the sovereignty of King George. It might be asserted, doubtless, that an ownership of over a century unsupported by any assertion of power or any attempt at either settlement or trade might well be considered void, and possibly Captain Cook so reasoned. Certainly the decline of Holland as a world power made her control of the South Pacific in the eighteenth century an impossibility, and the countrymen of Dirk Hartog and Abel Tasman made no effort to dispute the claim of their old commercial rivals to this vast prize which they had allowed to slip from their grasp. So the flag of England was hoisted at Botany Bay as at Mercury, and Cook began to coast cautiously on to the north, observing and making notes as he sailed. The reefs made the voyage a somewhat dangerous one, and at Cape Tribulation a spike of coral pierced the side of the vessel. But by some miracle it broke there and remained in the puncture it had made, so the crew were able to keep the ship afloat until she reached shore close by the mouth of a little river which Cook named after his rescued vessel. But in all permanent respects the voyage was a success. For two thousand miles the explorer sailed north, following the coast, until at last he came to Cape York, where a sharp turn to the west led him into the strait navigated by the Spaniard Torres one hundred and sixty years before. He followed it just far enough to make sure of the separation





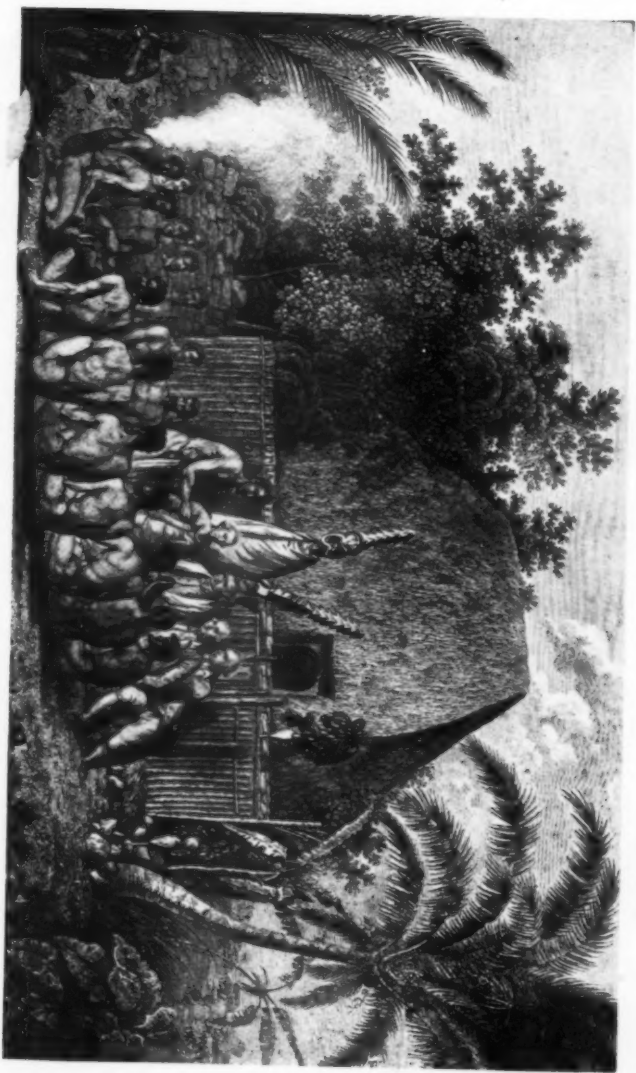
Queenstown on the Wakatipu, New Zealand



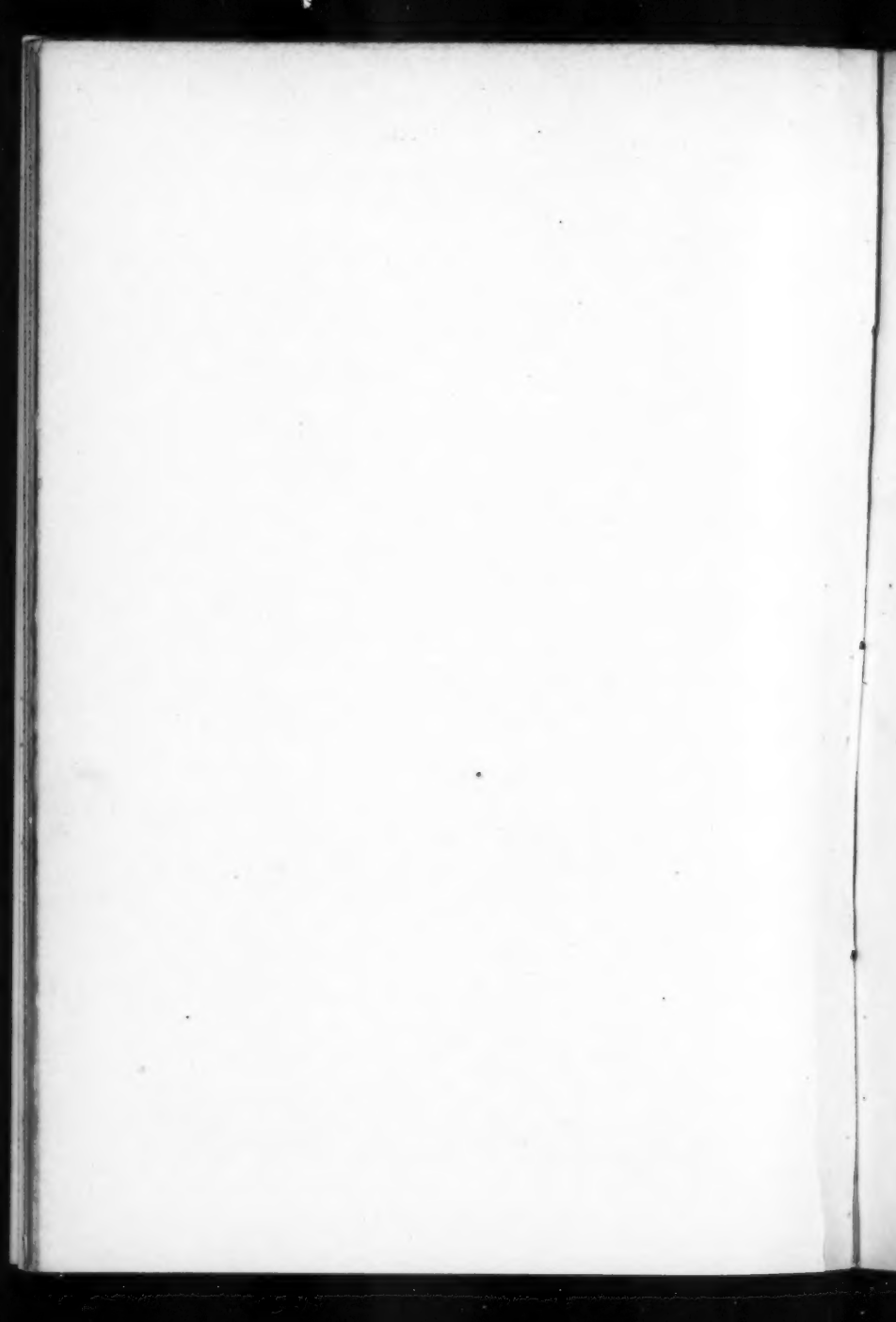
The Reception of Captain Cook in Hapae. From an old Engraving.



Otira Gorge, Australia



A  
Landing Made before Captain Cook in the Sandwich Islands. From an old Engraving.





between New Holland, or Australia, and New Guinea, and then sailed for home. In his own mind he was not satisfied that he had found the continent that he sought. To us his success seems complete, and we have given to the great land that he found for England the name that two hundred years ago was half mythical—*Terra Australis*, Australia.

Of Cook's next two voyages we must be satisfied with a mere notice. In July, 1772, he sailed once more from Plymouth to seek for a great Southern Continent other than New Holland. But the only one that could be found was one of ice. On the 30th of June, 1774, in Cook's own words, "we perceived the clouds over the horizon to be of an unusual snow-white brightness, which we knew announced our approach to field ice. Soon after it was seen from the topmast head, and at 8 o'clock we were close to its edge. It extended east and west far beyond the reach of our sight. . . . Ninety-seven ice hills were distinctly seen within the field, besides those on the outside, many of them very large, and looking like a ridge of mountains rising one above the other until they were lost in the clouds." So the explorer had to turn back and content himself with a careful investigation of the sea and islands farther north. He returned home finally with the conviction that with the exception of the land which he had found on his first voyage there was no southern continent to be found. His last voyage was undertaken for the purpose of finding the long sought Northwest passage by way of the Pacific, but it ended sadly enough. On the 14th of February, 1779, the great sailor met his death at the hands of savages on the island of Oahu in the Sandwich group.

There is something peculiarly dramatic in the time of Cook's life and voyages. The year of the discovery of New South Wales saw the beginning of the fatal administration of Lord North. The year in which he set sail on this third Pacific voyage was the year of the Declaration of Independence, and before his work on earth was ended Burgoyne had surrendered his army at Saratoga. As the oldest and greatest of the colonies were turning in fierce revolt to cut

asunder the ties that bound them to the home island, this single gallant English sailor, surrounded not by men of war but by men of science, was pointing his country to a new empire that might take the place of the one which was falling away. Far from the passions and prejudices of Westminster or Philadelphia the foundations were being marked out of a commonwealth that was to be as free as Massachusetts and as loyal as Yorkshire. Gloomy days were those for England, but the blunders of a foolish king and his worse than foolish abettors could not wholly thwart the destiny of the race that they disgraced. From the intrigues of the court, from the quibbles of debate, from the pettiness, the blunders, the ceaseless tragedy of civil war that fill the pages of history between 1770 and 1780, we may turn surely with a glad relief to those distant seas where James Cook sailed and thought and died.

Four years after the great navigator's death the American colonies had won the acknowledgment of their independence. Turgot's gloomy dictum that colonies, like fruit, would drop from the parent stem as they matured seemed to be justified by the facts. The theory that colonies were only to be encouraged in so far as they were of service to the mother country had received its death blow at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, and no nation of a large imperial patriotism had arisen to take its place. It was not a time, therefore, when generous idealism in colonial affairs was to be expected. The collapse of the old policy had left in most minds a more or less well defined conviction that colonies were a dangerous and unprofitable investment. The new economic teaching of the Physiocrats in France, and of Adam Smith in England, the theory of *laissez faire*, absolute freedom in industry and trade, led inevitably to the colonial theory implied in the saying of Turgot just quoted. One might indeed hope for courtesy, generosity even, rather than coercion in the future relations between England and the colonies which were left to her, but enthusiasm or such hopeful and patriotic launching of colonial enterprises as we might find in the days of Raleigh and Gilbert were assuredly not to be looked for. England

had blundered, had been humiliated, had been puzzled, bewildered, and—disillusioned.

Under such unpromising conditions, then, were taken the first steps toward the settlement of the vast island found for England by Captain Cook. No halo of romance, no chivalrous dreams of winning a new world to Christianity and civilization, no adventurous yearning for new things or even the thirst for gold threw a glittering veil over the beginnings of Australia. The suffering, the ferocity, the crimes, the weary struggles that might fill the annals of Quebec, of Mexico, of Virginia, or of Massachusetts are redeemed and half obscured for us by an ill-defined but very real something that idealizes and brightens the story for all time. But the foundations of Australia were laid not by men of the stamp of Champlain, of Cortez, of Walter Raleigh or of John Winthrop, but by a weary, travel-worn, crime-stained band of convicts sent thousands of miles over seas by the stern laws of their country to labor or starve. From so unpromising a seed has grown the great commonwealth of the South Seas.

In August, 1786, Lord Sydney, at that time Home Secretary in the government of William Pitt, proposed to his colleagues the formation of a convict settlement in New South Wales. Until a short time before, the criminal population of Britain had been very conveniently shipped off to the Plantations in America. They had been little or no expense to the government, for contractors had been ready and eager to pay five to twenty pounds a head for what was to them a cheap lot of valuable slave labor. But all this had been ended by the American Revolution, and it was no easy matter after 1783 to devise a new criminal policy that would be satisfactory. A penal settlement had been tried on the coast of Africa, but with disastrous results, and under the harsh laws of the time the gaols of Britain were becoming alarmingly crowded. But now Lord Sydney believed that he had in New South Wales "a remedy for the evils likely to result from the late alarming and numerous increase of felons in this country, and more particularly in the metropolis." He drew up an elaborate report, recommending a penal colony

and basing his facts on the observations of Captain Cook and the most eminent of Cook's scientific associates, Sir Joseph Banks. Arrangements were made as to provisions, guards for the convict ships, surgeons and medical supplies, and the method by which in time, it was hoped, the colony might be made self-supporting. Even the reformatory side of the problem was thought of, and it was suggested that a new continent so far from the scenes and companions of their evil life would give the convicts a far better chance of reformation than either the old plantation system or confinement at home. The report was acted upon.

Captain Arthur Phillip, a naval officer of experience and ability, was chosen as governor and commander-in-chief over the territory of New South Wales, and with shrewdness and energy he bent himself to the task of correcting and supplementing the arrangement of the government. His point of view may be best indicated by one or two of his suggestions. He desired that a supply ship suitably provided with carpenters and other skilled laborers should go ahead of the fleet in order that huts and general accommodation might be ready for the troops and convicts on their arrival. "During the passage," he wrote, "when light airs or calms permit, I shall visit the transports to see that they are kept clean and receive the allowance ordered by Government, and at these times shall endeavor to make them sensible of their situation, and that their happiness or misery is in their own hands." And again in a letter he spoke with sufficient positiveness on a point less obvious then than it would be now. "The laws of this country will, of course, be introduced into New South Wales, and there is one which I would wish to take place from the moment His Majesty's forces take possession of the country—that there can be no slavery in a free land, and, consequently, no slaves." Finally, in urging encouragement on the part of the government to free emigration he expressed a conviction which was natural enough, and which is worth quoting in order that we may see the problem, but which was inevitably annulled later on by the progress of events. "As I would not wish convicts to lay the foundations

of an empire, I think they should *ever* remain separate from the garrison and other settlers that may come from Europe, and not be allowed to mix with them even after the seven or fourteen years for which they are transported may be expired." But the years to come were kinder to the outcasts than Governor Phillip. Many of the noblest gentlemen of England bear names inherited from brutal lords of the age of force. And many of the worthiest names in Australia were once borne by men sent out as convicts to Botany Bay.

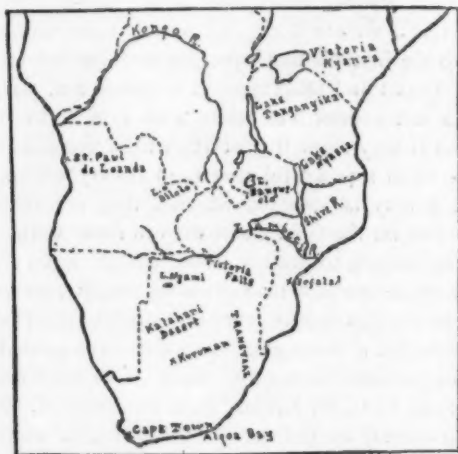
In May, 1787, the fleet of eleven ships left Spithead, and in January of the following year they sailed into the harbor entered and named by the companions of Cook eighteen years before. There seemed, however, to be no suitable position for the settlement there, and the anchorage was bad, so while preparations were made at once for disembarkation Captain Phillip and several of his officers went off in three boats to coast along to the north in search of a better site. This they found at Port Jackson. "We got into Port Jackson early in the afternoon," wrote the leader himself, "and had the satisfaction of finding the finest harbor in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line may ride in perfect security." So Port Jackson was at once substituted for Botany Bay. Just before the transfer was arranged the two ships of the famous and ill-fated French explorer, La Perouse, came to anchor at the side of the English fleet, and the officers had friendly conference. Perhaps the few days' difference in the time of arrival of the English and French ships determined the political future of Australia. But be that as it may, when La Perouse sighted the coast of New South Wales he sighted English ground, and by the waters of Port Jackson was rapidly built the cluster of huts and barracks to which Phillip gave the name of Sydney. In the pompous, artificial verse of the eighteenth century one of the colonists three years later expressed the hope of the little settlement. Through the stiff, mechanical lines beats a largeness of aspiration that shadowed forth quite unmistakably the greatness of the structure whose foundations were being thus humbly laid by convicts and their guards:

When Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,  
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;  
High on a rock, amid the troubled air,  
Hope stood sublime, and waved her golden hair.  
"Hear me!" she cried, "ye rising realms record  
Time's opening scenes and Truth's unerring word;  
There shall broad streets their stately walls extend,  
The circus widen and the crescent bend;  
There ray'd from cities o'er the cultured land,  
Shall bright canals and solid roads expand,  
Embellish'd villas crown the landscape scene,  
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between,  
While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,  
And northern treasures dance on every tide!"  
Then ceased the nymph; tumultuous echoes roar,  
And Joy's loud voice was heard from shore to shore;  
Her graceful steps descending press'd the plain,  
And Peace, and Arts, and Labor joined the train.

The prophecy was fulfilled. Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and all the scores of busy centers of healthy life that dot the map of the vast island were formed in peace and have grown in peace. The landmarks of Australian progress have been neither battles nor treaties, but simply the grant by England of responsible government, the discovery of gold, and the union of the colonies into one commonwealth. In the Soudan and in South Africa, Australians have died for the Empire and for the honor of their loved mother island. But the waters of Port Jackson and Port Phillip have never echoed to a cannon shot fired in anger, and the land won for the English race by these two patient, noble-hearted sailors in the discharge of their duty has grown to be the one great nation of which we know that has never had an enemy.

## David Livingstone

PERHAPS we are beginning already to modify our ideas as to the motives that have inspired the builders of the Empire. Greed and unscrupulous ambition are, alas, human attributes not confined to those who fare forth into new lands, and if they show themselves with a peculiar lurid distinctness when a powerful race is in rivalry with a weaker one, yet it may be doubted whether they are really much more evident on the Gold Coast than in New York. Just as we should hesitate to use the word "greed" when we see an able and astute business man growing wealthy, so we should hesitate to use that or any other one word to describe the infinitely complex motives and forces that have guided and inspired the pioneers of empire. Back of all the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, be it remembered, stands the triple partnership of the race whose blood, in varying proportions, runs in the veins of most of the readers of these words. We are trying to understand one unique manifestation of the genius of these races, and as to form a literary criticism that will account in a single phrase for Spenser, Burke, Gibbon, and Shelley would be to achieve an absurdity, so an appreciation of the complex and infinite variety of expansion in all its phases is the most fundamental lesson that we can learn about the impressive phenomena of empire. All of this we shall say again in some form or other, for it is the one thing not to be forgotten, but we shall enforce it concretely now once more in a study of the beginnings of British South Africa. The Pilgrim Fathers, the companions of John Smith, the founders of the East India Company, Clive, Cook, the convicts of Botany Bay—all have been pioneers of empire, and it would be difficult, perhaps, to assign the same impelling motive to any two of them. Now we turn to a field in which the central figure is a missionary, son-in-law of another missionary as noble as himself, one of the great band of exalted spirits who count among their number Paul the Apostle and Francis Xavier, St. Patrick and Brebeuf, Augustine and Bon-

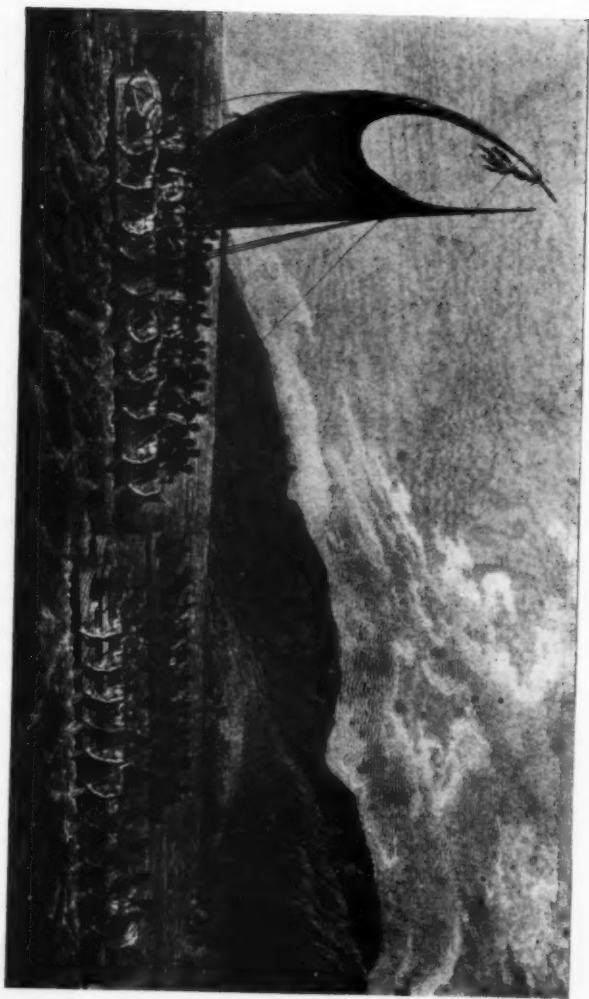


Sketch Map of South Africa

iface, men who have willingly devoted their lives to the hard service of carrying to degraded and brutal souls a high ideal, a noble example, a ray of divine light whose kindling and whose spread might mean the expansion of the Kingdom of Heaven.

The southern point of Africa was not made the seat of a European settlement because it looked inviting. There are few more forbidding coasts. Harbors are rare and the gigantic terrace formation of the country topped by the great plateaus—often fiercely hot deserts—known as the Karroos, seemed to be a discouragement to exploration and settlement that scarcely needed the additional terror of wild beasts and wild men. But it had one advantage, and it was that one point that brought about the Dutch settlement in the middle of the seventeenth century,—its position on the route to the Indies. It will be remembered that it was by Portuguese navigators that the Cape route was opened, and that the East Indies trade was consequently in the hands of the Portuguese during the sixteenth century. But we have seen how towards

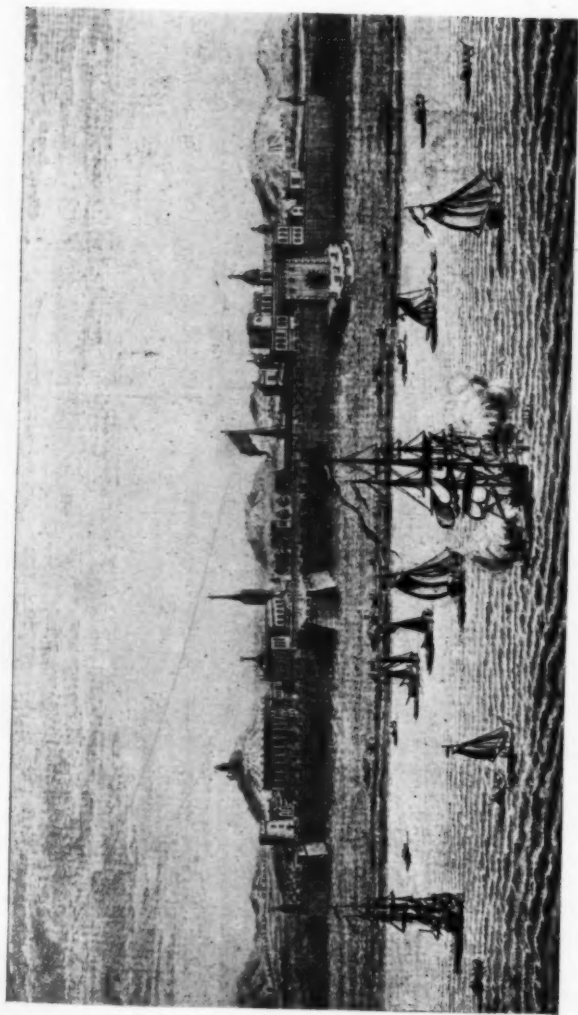




Terorobo, King of Owyhee, Bringing Presents to Captain Cook



The Rock of Trichinopoly. From an old Engraving.



Fort St. George on the Coromandel Coast. From an old Print.



William Pitt, Lord Chatham, Famous English Statesman.

the end of that century there came two revolutions in Europe which directly affected the East: the temporary absorption of Portugal by Spain in 1580 and the revolt of the Netherlands. Holland shot up into a great maritime and commercial power with entire contempt for the Spanish and Portuguese monopoly of the Indies, and during the seventeenth century much of the eastern trade passed into the hands of the Dutch. Just as Sofala and St. Paul de Loanda, therefore, had been



Frederick the Great of Prussia

used as a refreshment station by the Portuguese, Cape Town was founded for the same purpose by the Dutch. But under the rules of the Dutch East India Company the colony remained little more than a stopping place. The people at home, as a matter of fact, never looked upon the Cape as a real colony, and never seriously thought of there being anything to be gained by going there. Farms and little settlements did spread inland a short distance in spite of the fre-



Maori King, New Zealand

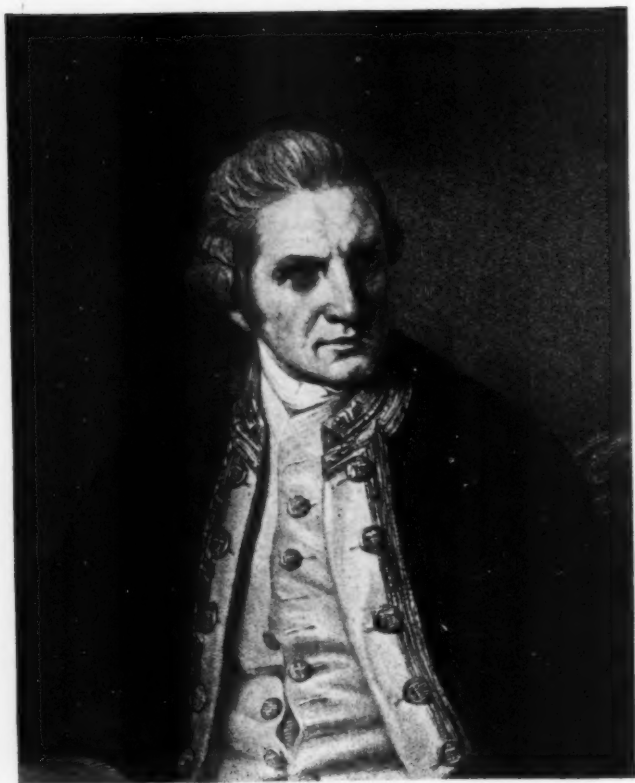
quent attacks of Bushmen and Kaffirs and the constant trouble from wild beasts. But there was no prospect of its ever becoming a really important settlement, and the decay of the trading company during the eighteenth century brought further trouble in the way of misgovernment and hard times.

In 1793 England and Holland joined the other nations of Europe in war against the new French Republic. Like all others who measured strength on land with the youthful giant, Holland, divided sorely within herself, found that she was no match for her opponent. In 1795 she yielded to fate, submitted to French arms, expelled the Prince of Orange, and became the Batavian Republic under French supervision. England's ally thus became an enemy, and the island kingdom prepared to widen her circle of attack and strike at the trade and sea-power of her adversaries. Since the days of Dupleix and Clive she too had become a power in the East. As the Portuguese and Dutch had needed a half-way station so now did the English. The most obvious blow therefore would be one that would not only cripple Holland but result in a



Mehemet Ali

valuable acquisition. Accordingly, in June, 1795, an English fleet and army appeared in Simon's Bay on the south of the little peninsula that terminates in the Cape of Good Hope. The colonists, in doubt whether their loyalty to Holland and the exalted Stadholder should extend to the new Batavian Republic, abandoned Simonstown, and after several half-hearted attempts at resistance, Cape Town Castle was surrendered on the 16th of September. In 1814 this was made final by treaty, and the Cape Colony became the nucleus for British expansion in South Africa.



Captain Cook. From a Painting by Dance.



At this time the European population numbered about 30,000, practically all Dutch, with another 30,000 slaves and about 20,000 native servants. But an inflow of English settlers began at once. There were hard times in England after the war, and many a hard-pressed mechanic and farmer was glad to turn to the new lands over seas. A very natural racial grouping caused the English immigrants to draw together to the east of the old Dutch settlement, centering about Algoa Bay, and Port Elizabeth became their seaport. But there was a good deal of inevitable mingling, and on the whole, relations were quite friendly. The friction of which we have seen the result in these later days began, not in disagreement between English and Dutch settlers, but between the Dutch settlers and the British Government.

In order to clear the way to an understanding of British expansion in South Africa we ought to follow three phases of its development, all of which had vitally important influences on the colony: the work of the London Missionary Society, the friction between the Boers and the British Government, and the relations with the natives. To study all of these would be a task not here to be attempted. Just at present we must confine ourselves to one line of investigation,—the pioneer work of the missionaries, with the hope that a little light may incidentally be thrown on other phases of South African history.

On November 4, 1794, was held the first meeting of the London Missionary Society. In March, 1799, four of its missionaries landed at the Cape and began the work which was to be marked by the great names of Moffat and Livingstone. Their first labors were with the Hottentots and the Bantu tribes known as the Kosas or Kaffirs, but not satisfied with this they pushed their stations farther and farther inland until they were preaching the Gospel and teaching the arts of civilized life far beyond the bounds of Cape Colony. Gradually they acquired great influence. Their intellectual superiority, their apparently supernatural knowledge of the laws of nature, their indifference to danger, their fervent enthusiasm all powerfully affected the fierce but simple-



Aurungzeb, the Grand Mogul, Emperor of Hindustan.  
From an old Engraving.

minded natives, until in many cases the missionary became the all-powerful prime minister of a great chief.

Perhaps even their uplifting effect on the savage tribes was not more important to them than was their service to civilization as its pioneers. Few merchants, except the fierce slave-traders, marching at the head of armed bands, would venture into the wilderness with the simple courage of the self-devoted missionary. And perhaps when the high pre-



View of Cape Town from Amsterdam Fort. From an old Engraving.

cepts of the religion of Christ penetrated but lightly into the crude minds and fierce hearts of the blacks, there remained fixed with some persistence the lessons of civilized living, the beginnings of a more rational life, the first faint stirring of the divine restlessness and longing for something better than their degradation which might do for the Hottentot and Zulu what the lessons of Boniface did for the savages of Germany. Feeble as the result must have seemed, the work of the missionaries was tremendously worth doing. The Hottentots and Kaffirs of South Africa are not like the Australian blacks or the American Indians as regards the effects of European civilization. They thrive instead of withering in its presence, and in Cape Colony with a total population of 1,600,000 the colored inhabitants number 1,200,000, or over 75 per cent. Any efforts directed toward civilizing the natives are of untold value to the colony, and in such efforts the missionaries have been easily, foremost. But in order to really appreciate the point of all this we must take a concrete example, and that example may as well be the grandest. Even the simplest narrative of the work of David Livingstone is an epic, condensed, it is true, but holding in its bare facts and uncouth



Reception of Livingstone by an African Chief

names all the majesty, the mystery, the terror, and the poetry of the Dark Continent.

David Livingstone was born at Blantyre, on the Clyde, near Glasgow, March 19, 1813. His parents were poor people of lowly station in life, for which he was always in later life unfeignedly thankful. Not that he was particularly democratic. "The mass of the working people of Scotland," he wrote himself, "have read history, and are no levellers. They rejoice in the memories of Wallace and Bruce, 'and a' the lave.' While foreigners imagine we want the spirit to overturn aristocracy, we in truth hate those stupid revolutions which sweep away time-honored institutions, dear alike to rich and poor." But there was a training in poverty, and a discipline in his hard environment whose value was beyond question—little as he could in boyhood foresee the peculiar need for endurance and patience, which life was to bring him. His father was a stern, keen, religious Scot of the old school, and many a thrashing was earned for the boy by his preference for sciences to "The Cloud of Witnesses" and Wilberforce's "Practical Christianity." Yet he responded heartily to the best things in his father's and mother's teaching. His boyhood was of the kind that is good to con-



River Scenery on the West Coast of Africa

template,—healthy and sound physically, mentally, and spiritually. That is to say he was an ordinary boy of the best type, a good walker, a good swimmer, a lover of healthy pleasure, and yet one who would willingly help his mother and even scrub the floor for her—albeit with the door barred against the observation of his companions. At the age of ten he started to work in a cotton mill; but he was true to his Scotch instinct, and his first week's wages bought a book wherewith to continue his studies. For he was already showing that persistence which in later life became almost terrible. He was convinced that only by hard work and study could he make anything of himself and life that would be worth while. And once this conviction was reached only overwhelming disaster could have thrust him from the path he had set himself to tread. This amazing strength of will combined with his utter self-devotion made him one of the world's great men,—the David Livingstone before whom good men and bad men alike bow as to a king.

So much for his training. At the age of twenty-five he decided to be a medical missionary (he had already been studying medicine for some years, earning money in the summer and attending lectures in the winter at Glasgow) and on December 8, 1840, having received his degree the preceding



Government Offices and Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, Australia



Parliament House, Cape Town, South Africa



Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa



Government House, Cathedral, and House of Parliament,  
Wellington, New Zealand.



Captain Arthur Phillip. From an old Engraving.

month, he sailed for South Africa under the direction of the London Missionary Society. After a voyage of five months he landed at the Cape, and met there his first great disappointment. For to his dismay he found that there were already too many missionaries there, and that they were most lamentably divided into cliques, spending their best energy in quarrels and disputation. He himself aroused fierce accusations against his orthodoxy by a sermon that he preached there, and he was filled with indignation and disgust. Judging by the Cape, there were already too many laborers in the vineyard. But Livingstone realized that no such difficulties existed in the interior. At Algoa Bay he started in an ox-wagon for Dr. Moffat's station at Kuruman, seven hundred miles from the coast. There under a congenial and great



hearted preceptor, he set himself to learn the language, to estimate the character and needs of the people, and to use his medical skill. This last was of immense value to him, and though the simple-minded natives often made impossible demands yet the relief he could give to many of them was very great. With his natural tact, good-nature, common sense and dignity he soon acquired no small influence throughout a considerable part of Bechuanaland, for he made frequent tours that carried him hundreds of miles from Kuruman, and his mastery of the language rivalled that of Moffatt himself. "I have an immense practice," he wrote to Sir Riden Bennett; "patients walk one hundred and thirty miles for my advice. This is the country for a medical man, but he must leave fees out of the question. They have much more disease than I expected. They are nearly naked, and endure the scorching heat of the day and the chills at night in that condition. Add to this that they are absolutely omnivorous. Indigestion, rheumatism, ophthalmia are the prevailing diseases."

After two years' work at Kuruman he moved two hundred miles further up country to the valley of Mabotsa—where he had the adventure with a lion of which we have all read. Years afterwards when his body was brought by his faithful followers to England it was the false joint in his arm caused by the lion's bite that enabled his friends to identify with certainty the great explorer's mortal remains. But that was all far distant then, and it is almost with a chuckle of reminiscent excitement that he tells the story in the "Missionary Travels and Researches." In 1844: "I screwed up my courage (at Kuruman) to put a question beneath one of the fruit-trees, the result of which was that I became united in marriage to Mr. Moffat's eldest daughter Mary. Having been born in the country, and being expert in household matters, she was always the best spoke in the wheel at home: and when I took her on two occasions to Lake Ngami and far beyond, she endured more than some who have written large books of travels." There was a year of happy married life at Mabotsa, another, forty miles

north at Chounam, still another forty miles north again at Kolobeng, and then the events began to take shape which finally turned the devoted missionary into an explorer.

But let us just have one glimpse first of the life of these two:

Building, gardening, cobbling, doctoring, tinkering, carpentering, gunmending, farriering, wagon-mending, preaching, schooling, lecturing on physics according to my means, besides a chair in divinity to a class of three, fill up my time. . . . My wife made candles, soap, and clothes, and thus we have attained to the indispensable accomplishments of a missionary family in Central Africa—the husband a jack-of-all-trades without doors, and the wife a maid-of-all-work within.

But two great shadows stood over the little mission at Kolobeng and threatened its destruction. To the east lay the Transvaal, whence armed parties of Boers came ever and anon to raid the native villages for slaves. And there came a long, severe drought which must surely, thought the savages, be the punishment sent by their angry gods for the crime of turning to the new God of Livingstone. No personal hostility was involved in this, for they loved the kindly teacher who had brought them wisdom and had healed them in sickness. But no rain came, and the stream was drying up, so the gods must assuredly be angry, and wise as the white man was, neither he nor his God could bring an end to the drought. He could and did help for a time by personal entreaty to hold off attacks from the Boers. But it could only be for a time, for his point of view irritated them. To them the natives were good only for slaves,—otherwise to be killed on sight as one might a mosquito. "You must teach the blacks that they are not our equals," they said to Livingstone. "You might as well try to teach the baboons." To which the missionary quietly replied by offering to test whether the Boers could read better than his native attendants,—an answer conclusive to him, but only irritating to the stubborn minds of the Dutch.

The only remedy for the situation was to be found in migration. But on the east lay the Transvaal, on the south were the villages of the Bechuanas, on the west and north

stretched the waste of the Kalahari desert. There was rumor, indeed, of a lake far north, beyond the desert, and of a great chief who welcomed strangers to the broad lands of the Makololo. No white man had ever crossed the Kalahari, but if it could be done a refuge might be found for the friends of Livingstone. Just as the missionary was anxiously debating the matter with himself there came from the south two English hunters, Oswell and Murray, both of them brave, high-minded and enterprising men, and to them Livingstone unfolded his problem. They at once seized with eagerness on the plan of crossing the desert, volunteered to join him, and on the first of June, 1849, started off on what proved to be a toilsome and even perilous journey,—the first of Livingstone's explorations. It was wholly successful. Lake Ngami was discovered on the first of August and with it a beautiful country of lakes and rivers and great trees, so though they could not then penetrate to the country of the Makololo they returned to Kolobeng with the good news. They were only just in time, for the tribe was on the brink of destruction, but now the drought began to come to an end, and Kolobeng was not wholly deserted just yet.

After another journey to Lake Ngami, a conference with the chief of the Makololo, and a further excursion to the north with Oswell ending in the discovery of the Zambesi, Livingstone came to a definite decision as to his duty. His children were suffering from fever and ought to go home with their mother to England while he returned to the interior. For a vast field north of Lake Ngami called him with a stern insistence from which he could not escape. He knew well that for one man who would penetrate into the unknown wilderness and defy its privations there were scores who would follow. He doubtless saw as clearly as we do the evils that would creep into Central Africa in the track of the white men. But no reader of Livingstone's own narrative will question for a moment his decision that the unspeakable evils and darkness that he saw there far exceeded any that might come from unworthy whites who would follow him in the years to come. European civilization, or let us say British

civilization was not ideal. Livingstone would not have claimed that it was or that he could expect all Englishmen in Africa to have his own single-minded devotion to the good of his fellow-men and the extension of the religion and principles of Christ. But taken all in all England stood for light, for righteousness, and for progress; Central Africa was dark, degraded and stagnant. One man could not uplift a continent. But one man *could* break a path into the wilderness and let in the light, and this Livingstone increasingly felt that he was called of God to do. To the directors of the London Missionary Society he stated his resolve in a letter full of pathos and deadly earnestness:

Nothing but a strong conviction that the step will lead to the glory of Christ would make me orphanize my children. Even now my bowels yearn over them. They will forget me; but I hope when the day of trial comes I shall not be found a more sorry soldier than those who serve an earthly sovereign. Should you not feel yourself justified in incurring the expense of their support in England I shall feel called upon to renounce the hope of carrying the Gospel into that country. But stay. I am not sure. So powerfully am I convinced that it is the will of our Lord I should, I will go, no matter who opposes; but from you I expect nothing but encouragement. I know you wish as ardently as I can that all the world may be filled with the glory of the Lord.

So on April 23, 1852, he saw his wife and four children off for England, and turned once more from Cape Town to the interior with aching heart and unswerving determination. All the home he had was at Kolobeng, but before he reached it bad news came in a letter from the chief, Sechele. Its purport is sufficiently told in a letter written by Livingstone to his wife a few days after, in which he tells the story—an old one in South Africa—of a Boer raid.

The Boers [he wrote,] gutted our house. They brought four wagons down, and took away sofa, table, bed, all the crockery, your desk (I hope it had nothing in it. Have you the letters?), smashed the wooden chairs, took away the iron ones, tore out the leaves of all the books and scattered them in front of the house; smashed the medicine bottles, windows, oven door: took away the Smith-bellows, anvil, all the tools,

three corn mills, a bag of coffee for which I paid £6, and lots of coffee, tea, sugar, which the gentlemen who went north left. . . . They set fire to the town, and the heat forced the women to fly, and the men to huddle together on the small hill in the middle of the town. The smoke prevented them seeing the Boers, and the cannon killed sixty Bakwains. The Boers then came near to kill and destroy them all; but the Bakwains killed thirty-five of them and many horses. They fought the whole day; but the Boers could not dislodge them. . . . [And in a letter to a friend he adds]—The Boers are mad with rage against me because my people fought bravely. It was I, they think, that taught them to shoot Boers. Fancy your Reverend Friend teaching the young idea to shoot Boers, and praying for a blessing on the work of his hands.

So much for the coöperation he could expect from the only white neighbors he had, in his lonely struggle for the uplifting of the black race that he loved and believed in.

But now, leaving Boers and Bakwains far behind him, he turned resolutely to the north, was received with royal welcome by his friends the Makololo, gathered among them a little group of followers—childlike of mind, dauntless of heart, and true as steel—and launched his canoes on the Zambesi. This was the river that he and Oswell had discovered. Now he intended to explore it to its source and penetrate to the Portuguese settlements on the west coast. In February, 1854, after three weary months, he reached the watershed marked by Lake Dilolo, whence he pushed on by rivers and overland to the town of St. Paul de Loanda. How to paint the heart-breaking weariness, the pangs and weakness of fever, the constant need of cheering and aiding his black followers, the danger from savage beasts and cunning foes who would block his path, the infinite need of patience, hope, tact, and courage which burdened the spirit of the great explorer in the long march would daunt the pen of the most reckless chronicler. One would not marvel so much if he had kept his strength. But he was no man of iron, impervious to the attacks of heat or chill or fever. Day after day he would push doggedly on with head giddy

and bursting, with his hand shaking too much to permit of correct use of his instruments for observation, and with his whole frame weakened by illness, fatigue, and privation. Not all of his men were as faithful as the Makololo, and once mutiny showed itself. He had given the grumblers an ox to kill and lain down in his tent, half in a stupor with headache and fever. But the din they made over their fire was intolerable, and his third request for quiet was answered by "an impudent laugh. Knowing that discipline would be at an end if this mutiny was not quelled, and that our lives depended on vigorously upholding authority, I seized a double-barrelled pistol and darted out with such a savage aspect as to put them to precipitate flight. They gave no further trouble." Every chief through whose land they marched demanded tolls and presents. And when at last the Portuguese settlements were reached the explorer was dangerously near to the end of his strength. Happily both the Portuguese and the one Englishman in St. Paul de Loanda outdid themselves in courtesy and kindness. Livingstone was cared for by generous friends and by the surgeon of an English man-of-war opportunely in the harbor, though only after seven months of rest was he yet finally himself again, ready for his return journey eastward.

Here in Angola, along the borders of which province he was exploring during the later part of 1854 and the first months of 1855, he met again the old enemy that had so angered him at the border of the Transvaal,—slavery and the slave trade. During the remainder of his life there was nothing that he set himself so earnestly to combat. But here there was little that he could do. He simply saw,—and his published opinion later on angered the Portuguese not a little—that as long as slavery prevailed with its degradation, its inter-tribal wars, its raids of the strong on the weak, no healthy traffic could be opened between this coast and the interior. He reached a similar conclusion regarding the east coast a year later, where his path from Quitimane to the Victoria Falls was at once used by the slave traders. And thereafter he declared war more than ever against the desperate

evil of this "open sore of the world" as he called it.\* But in the meantime his prime business was to blaze a trail and to make plain to himself and the world the whole course of the Zambesi. So back to his starting point he went, and thence past the Victoria Falls—seen and named by him first of all white men, so far as is known—clear through to the east coast. It was three years (April, '53-May, '56) since he had seen the ship at Cape Town bear his wife and children home to England, and during those three years his perseverance and devotion had made necessary an entire reconstruction of the map of South Africa.

But is not this enough to make clear our conception of this missionary pioneer of empire? We cannot tell the full story of his life, and this little fragment will sufficiently show that which we wish to emphasize. We have seen that the road to the country of the Chartered Company and Cecil Rhodes was opened not by an ambitious conqueror or cold imperialist but by the noblest and least selfish of modern apostles. Here was a man who rebuked the Boers for cruelty and selfishness before Johannesburg was dreamed of, who strove to turn the paths of commerce away from Sofala and Angola and to open up a British road from the interior to the coast long before the wildest visionary could have looked for the vast creation of a British South Africa from Tanganyika and Nyassa to the Cape. And he did it with his eyes open—not to the coming of empire, indeed, but to the certain coming of his countrymen. "I beg to direct your attention to Africa," he said earnestly at Cambridge during his year home in 1857. "I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country, which is now open. *Do not let it be shut again.* I go back to Africa to try to open a path for commerce and Christianity; do you carry out the work which I have begun." He did go back, under the direction of the British Government this time, to explore the river Shire and

\*In a letter to the *New York Herald* whose closing words are inscribed on Livingstone's tomb in Westminster Abbey. "All I can add in my loneliness is, may Heaven's rich blessings come down on every one, American, English, or Turk, who will help to heal the open sore of the world."



Lake Nyassa, and then later on the country about Lakes Tanganyika and Bangweolo. We cannot even outline his bitter struggles with the Arab slave traders, his failures and disappointments, his loss of his true-hearted wife—buried in the forest by the great baobab tree on "Shupanga brae"—his well-known relief by Stanley after one period of two years utter submergence in the wilderness, and his lonely death in the marshy jungles south of Lake Bangweolo. All through there was the same indomitable energy, the same refusal to regard anything but his duty, the same single-hearted earnestness in opening the way for the light to enter.

So now we have studied the beginnings of England's empire in three continents, through the instrumentality of three very different men,—Clive, Cook, and Livingstone. All saw what they were doing, and did it with their might. Not one saw the empire even in vision. Each one, soldier, sailor, and missionary, did his duty as he saw it far away from the little home island that all three loved; and from their graves sprang the Imperial England of which they and many others of whom they are the types were—all unknowing—the founders.

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## GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS

Authorities vary somewhat in their spelling and pronunciation of proper names. The following list is based upon that of the Century Dictionary:

Algoa, *al-go-a*; Aurungzeb, *aw-rung-zeeb*; Arcot, *ahr-cot*; Bechuanaland, *betch-oo-ah-na-land*; Bangweolo, *bang-we-o-lo*; Brahmaputra, *brah-mah-poo-tra*; Carnatic, *kar-nat-ic*; Chanda Sahib, *chan-da sah-ib*; Dupleix, *dü-plakes*; Ghats, *gats*; Himalaya, *him-a-lay-a*; Hyderabad, *hi-der-a-bahd*; Husein, *hoo-sane*; Kalahari, *kah-lah-hah-re*; Kabul, *kah-bool*; laissez faire, *less-a fair*; Makololo, *mah-ko-lo-lo*; Madras, *ma-dras*; Mahrattas, *ma-rat-az*; Moarram, *moo-har-ram*; Ngami, *ngah-me*; Nizam, *nih-zam*; Nawab, *nah-wob*; Oahu, *o-ah-hoo* or *wah-hoo*; Punjab, *pun-jahb*; Panipat, *pahn-e-paht*; Pondicherry, *pon-de-sherry*; Rajputana, *rahzh-poo-tah-na*; Sofala, *so-fah-lah*; Samarcand, *sahm-ahr-kahnd*; Shah Jehan, *shah ye-hahn*; Tahiti, *tah-he-te*; Turgot, *tur-go*; Tanganyika, *tahn-gahn-ye-kah*; Tamerlane, *tam-er-lane*; Taj Mahal, *tahzh me-hahl*; Trichinopoly, *trich-in-op-o-ly*; Vindhya, *vind-yah*; Xavier, *sav-e-cr*.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS

## PIONEERS OF EMPIRE—LORD CLIVE

1. What was Robert Clive's early experience in India? 2. How had England and France been drawn into war at this time? 3. What part did Clive take in hostilities? 4. Give a brief statement of the physiography of India. 5. How has the history of India been affected by these exterior conditions? 6. Describe the coming of the Mogul emperors. 7. What signs of weakness did this Mogul Empire at length show? 8. What potentate interfered in the quarrel between the French and English and with what result? 9. What idea of securing control suggested itself to Dupleix? 10. How did he improve his opportunities? 11. How did the English act in view of these developments? 12. What was the result of Clive's trip to Trichinopoly? 13. Describe his attack on Arcot. How did his victory affect the native princes? 14. What forces were at once sent against Clive? 15. Describe the attack upon Arcot. 16. How do English diplomatic methods differ from those of the Asiatic? 17. What led to the native attack on Calcutta? 18. How did it result? 19. What was the tragedy of the Black Hole? 20. How did Clive bring about the fall of the Nawab of Bengal? 21. What did he expect to achieve by the Victory of Plassey? 22. What was the result to Calcutta? 23. Why was Clive sent back to India at that time? 24. Of what long series of conquests was this the beginning?

## COOK AND PHILLIP

1. How extensive was British rule in the middle of the eighteenth century? 2. What circumstances led to Captain Cook's journey to the South Seas? 3. Who was Captain Cook? 4. What was the nature of life at Tahiti? 5. When and why did Captain Cook journey southwestward? 6. What experiences had he at New Zealand? 7. How fully did he explore Australia? 8. What two voyages did he undertake at a later time? 9. What critical events occupied the attention of England at this time? 10. Why had the discovery of Australia peculiar significance? 11. How did the loss of America affect England's view of colonies? 12. What contrast is

there between the settlement of Australia and that of the American continent? 13. How had England disposed of her criminals up to this time? 14. What remedy was now proposed by Lord Sydney? 15. Who was put in charge of the expedition? 16. What were his views regarding the proposed colony? 17. Where was the first settlement and what incidents are connected with it? 18. What great distinction has Australia?

## LIVINGSTONE

1. What different motives led to the colonization of New England, Virginia, India, and Australia? 2. Why was Southern Africa uninviting to Europeans? 3. Where had Portuguese navigators touched on the African coast? 4. What was the early character of Cape Town? 5. How did England come to possess it? 6. What was the racial grouping of the colony? 7. What are three important phases of British expansion in South Africa? 8. What was the general influence of the men sent to Africa by the London Missionary Society? 9. Why was the work of these missionaries well worth the doing? 10. Describe the early life of Livingstone. 11. What great qualities did he develop? 12. What disappointment met him at the Cape? 13. What training did he at once undergo? 14. How does he describe his practice at Kuruman? 15. What was the nature of his early married life? 16. What two periods threatened his mission at Kolobeng? 17. What circumstances led to the discovery of Lake Ngami? 18. Upon what momentous undertaking did he now resolve? 19. What convictions were revealed in his letter to the London Missionary Society? 20. What was the nature of the Boer raid upon his camp? 21. Describe his long journey to the Portuguese settlements. 22. How did he look upon the slave trade? 23. What was his conviction regarding his work for Africa? 24. What were some of the striking events of his later life?

## SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who was Chatham? 2. What was the war of the Austrian Succession? 3. What were some of the important terms of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle? 4. Give some facts concerning Warren Hastings. 5. How large is Australia? What is its population? 6. Who was Wilkes? "Junius"? 7. What are the dates of the administration of Lord North? 8. Who were Francis Xavier, Brebeuf, and Boniface? 9. Who was Wilberforce? 10. How do Victoria Falls compare with Niagara Falls?

*End of November Required Reading, pages 153-210.*

# The Stage for Which Shakespeare Wrote

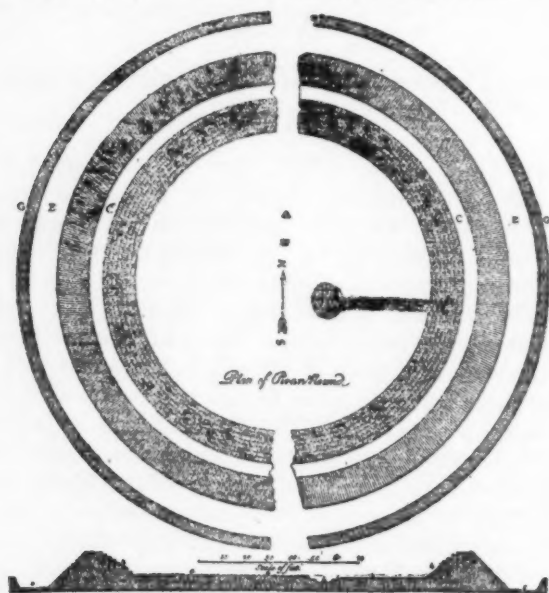
## II. The Ancestry of the English Theater

By Carl H. Grabo

THE "theaters," so called, were not constructed until early in the reign of Elizabeth, but if we are to seek the historical antecedents of their general form and arrangement, we must consider both the very ancient Cornish "rounds" and the courtyards of the Tudor inns.

The Cornish "rounds" are of disputed origin. Some scholars ascribe them to Celtic or Iberic influences and others believe them to be relics of the ancient intercourse between Greece and Cornwall. The Greeks of Homer's time used tin, as will be remembered from the description of the shield of Achilles, and this tin must have been procured from Cornwall, which in very ancient times possessed the only tin mines in Europe. Greek traders, it is certain, sailed as far as Southern England and in all probability influenced the people of that region. The Cornish love of wrestling, may, it is thought, have been one result of this early intercourse. More important for purposes of dramatic history is the possible derivation of the "round"—a crude amphitheater—from the amphitheater of the Greeks. Such amphitheaters, first used for athletic exhibitions, may readily have been utilized in turn for Druidic ceremonies and later as a stage for the Cornish mystery plays. Richard Carew in his "Survey of Cornwall," dated 1602, gives an interesting account of a mystery play performed in such a "round:"

The Guary miracle, an English miracle play, is a kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some Scripture history with that grossness which accompanied the *Romanes vetus Comedia*. For representing it they raise an earthen amphitheater in some open field, having the diameter of his enclosed playne some forty or fifty feet. The country people flock from all sides, many miles off, to hear and see it; for they have therein devils and devices, to delight as well the eye as the eare; the players conne not their parts without



Plan of Amphitheater or Round in the Parish of  
Piran-sand, Cornwall

booke, but are prompted by one called the ordinary, who followeth at their back with the book in his hand, and telleth them softly what they pronounce aloud. . . .

It is an interesting theory thus to connect the English theater with that of ancient Greece by means of the Cornish amphitheater or "round." But it is at least certain that the amphitheater was early used in England, and in Elizabeth's time we find it closely associated with the stage in rather a peculiar way. The English populace of the Tudor period, though fond of the drama, was no less entertained by the gentle sport of bear baiting, concerning which in its relation to the Puritans Macaulay made his famous epigram. Several of the early Elizabethian theaters were used part of the time for this sport and part of the time for the presentation of plays. Hence the amphitheater, which was the customary and most convenient form for a bear garden, was made to

serve dramatic purposes whenever occasion demanded. The consequences of this adaptation upon the construction and presentation of plays will be considered later.

The second important influence upon the structure of the Elizabethan playhouse is that of the arrangement of the English inn in Tudor times. To make clear the connection between inns and theaters necessitates a little historical digression.

Late in the fifteenth century the custom arose among the great nobles of keeping companies of players for their private amusement. Richard III when Duke of Gloucester possessed such a company and at times sanctioned their absence for "barnstorming" trips. Armed with credentials from their patron, the players went from town to town, securing permission to give their performances. These were held in the most convenient spot, namely the inn-yard, which was well adapted to such uses. A platform erected against one side of the inn would possess all the necessary elements for simple stage craft. Some rough arrangement could be made for exits at the back, and the audience crowding around the three open sides of the platform would come in close and inspiring contact with the actors. More aristocratic spectators might view the performance from the covered galleries running around the inner walls of the enclosure or from



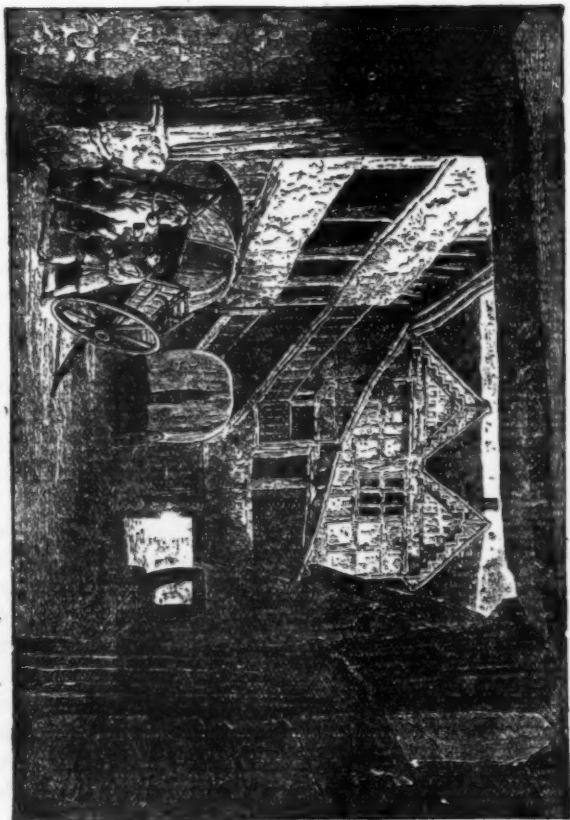
The Gentle Sport of Bear Baiting. From an old Cut

windows overlooking the courtyard. It was in such a rough-and-ready theater that the actors of the sixteenth century held their public performances and it is but natural that the early theater did not depart greatly from the general arrangements to which the actors and audiences had long been accustomed.

To the amphitheater and the inn-yard we must, therefore, look for important influences upon the structure of the Elizabethan theaters. But before considering that interesting and much debated subject we should note the growth of popular interest in the drama and the development of a unique feature of the Elizabethan stage, the companies of child actors.

The actors retained by the great nobles of Tudor England afford an indication of the interest of the aristocracy in forms of dramatic entertainment. Other indications are not wanting. Hall's "Chronicle" mentions the introduction of the "masque" early in the reign of Henry VIII. This entertainment, borrowed from Italy, was first a formal dance of maskers but gradually developed into a combination of fancy dress ball and opera. Hardly any other terminology can suggest its peculiar nature for it was a combination of music, dress, brilliant scenery, tableaux, and poetry. Although this *melange* cannot be termed dramatic at any period of its development, yet its tendency was in that direction, and the latest masques bear about the same relation to legitimate drama that current light opera bears to the serious stage.

The masque was essentially an aristocratic entertainment and its influence upon the drama contemporaneous with it was neither direct nor extensive. But it cannot have been without some influence, for many of the chief writers of masques were also successful play-wrights, as, notably Ben Jonson, Shirley, and other contemporaries of Shakespeare. The knowledge derived from the elaborate devices used by Inigo Jones, the famous stage manager and mechanician, must have suggested stage effects possible to the scantier equipment of the public playhouses. These latter could not afford the expensive properties lavished on the court masques, but they probably did their best with small means. What-



The New Inn, Gloucester, Showing old Courtyard such as Those  
Used for Early Theatrical Performances

ever restriction managers imposed upon lavish staging was of necessity, not of choice, for the Elizabethan Englishman gloried in the spectacular and all the pomp and circumstance befitting his imperial imagination.

It should be stated in passing that Milton's "Comus," the only masque with which the casual reader has usually any acquaintance, is not properly speaking, a masque, though owing its suggestion to the masque form. It was designed as an entertainment for a noble patron and was a private rather than a public performance, in which respect, indeed, it was in line with the traditional court entertainments. Milton, however, was too essentially serious and of too logical and constructive a mind to create a purposeless series of dances, songs, and spectacles,—“inexplicable dumb shows.” In his hands a masque became a poem, logical and full of meaning, as well as poetic and entertaining. It is well to remember when considering the masque that “Comus” is in a class by itself. Some of Ben Jonson’s poetic creations approach it in their beauty of verse but never in construction. The court demanded in its masque a spectacular performance, with much dancing, brilliant costumes, and elaborate mechanical stage effects, but with little else. The vast sums spent upon this class of entertainment,—amounts equivalent at times to hundreds of thousands of dollars as the purchasing power of money is now calculated—indicate sufficiently well the nature of the masque and its remoteness from the dramatic performances of the public playhouses, which were necessarily staged far less expensively.

Aside from the masque there was, however, a widespread liking among the upper classes for the more serious drama. The gentlemen of the Inns of Court, influenced by the newly awakened interest in the classics, enacted plays, and under the same influence arose the performances by the boys of the public schools. About the middle of the sixteenth century, several plays based on classical models were composed and staged. “Ralph Roister Doister,” a comedy, by Nicholas Udall, head-master of Eton and later of Westminster Latin School, and “Gorboduc,” a tragedy, by Thomas Norton and



Thomas Sackville were the first fruits of this influence, and though not so purely English in form as later plays, constituted the beginning of the greatest period of the English drama.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, also, the mystery play had in part given way to the "morality" play, an allegorical production with personified virtues and vices. The interlude as well had been developed, a comic or farcical skit introduced between the serious acts of the morality play, thus affording that sharp contrast of the serious and the comic which we have already noted in the mystery play.

Sharp contrasts of the comic and the tragic are the peculiar characteristic of the romantic Elizabethan drama as Victor Hugo pointed out in his essay upon the drama published as a preface to "Cromwell." At times such contrasts are crude and to a modern taste unpleasant, as for example the comic scenes in Marlowe's great play "Dr. Faustus," and the scenes for the clown in "Othello." But it was Shakespeare's distinction to so fuse the comic and the tragic in the most of his plays that each element strengthens the other. The Porter in "Macbeth" is a stock instance of this. The Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" is yet another to the point, and the Fool in "Lear" perhaps the crowning instance. Yet if we are to seek the dramatic ancestry of this device we must return as we have done to the crude comedy afforded by the mystery plays and the interludes. It is as though we sought the origin of comic contrast in a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which little Eva after her apotheosis returns to earth for a song and dance between the acts.

The beginnings of the later drama are also to be noted in the rough chronicle plays recording interesting historical incidents in a narrative rather than dramatic fashion. "Gorboduc," noted above, is an example of this type of play. The chronicle play we shall see in our study of Shakespeare was the true ancestor of "Henry VI," "Richard III," and "Macbeth."

Thus by the time of Elizabeth the greater part of the English people were interested in some form of the drama:

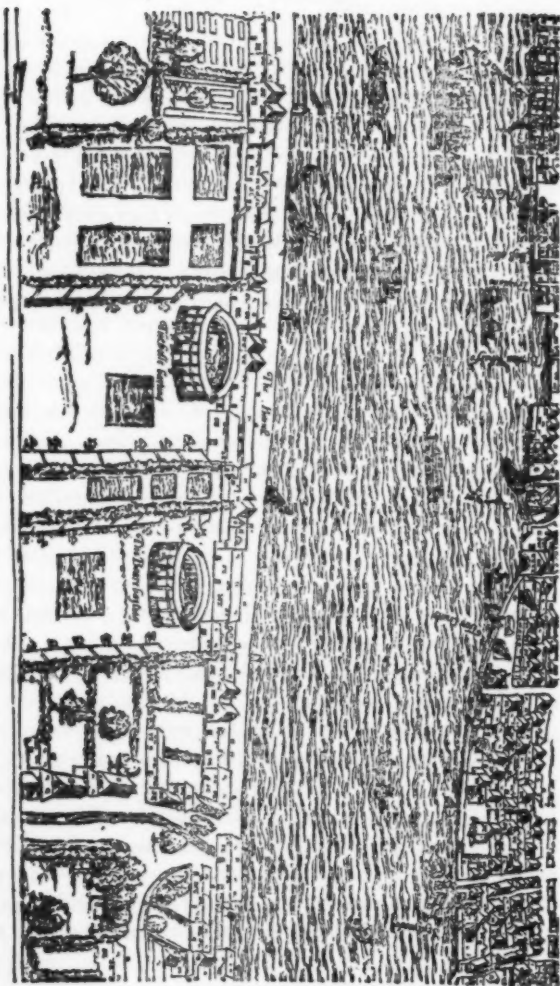
## 218 Stage for Which Shakespeare Wrote

the mystery play, the miracle play and interlude, the play based on classical models, the chronicle play, and the masque. The Puritans may be exempted from this generalization for they constituted the one element of the population antagonistic to everything dramatic.

One quotation from Doran's "Annals of the English Stage" will serve to explain sufficiently for our purposes the origin of the companies of boy players who enter prominently into dramatic history at a later period: "The children of the Chapel Royal [choir boys] were frequently summoned to play in presence of the King and Court. Boatsful of them went down the river to Greenwich, or up to Hampton Court, to enliven the dulness or stimulate the religious enthusiasm of their royal auditors there. At the former place, and when there was not yet any suspicion of the orthodoxy of Henry VIII, the boys of St. Paul's acted a Latin play before the sovereign and the representatives of other sovereigns. The object of the play was to exalt the Pope, and consequently Luther and his wife were the foolish villains of the piece, exposed to the contempt and derision of the delighted and right-thinking hearers."\*

In the next two articles we shall discuss the first public play-houses of Elizabethan London with some account of their size, shape and arrangement, and the method of conducting performances. Such a discussion will involve some statement of the conflicting opinions with regard to the front and back stage, exits, balcony, etc., concerning which scholars are still at odds. It will be impossible to arrive at definite conclusions upon many important points, but enough may be learned to give some adequate conception of the manner in which an Elizabethan play was presented.

\*Doran. "Annals of the English Stage."



Part of an old Map of London Drawn in 1560, Showing the Bankside on the South Side of the Thames.  
Note the Amphitheaters for Bull and Bear Baiting.

# The Vesper Hour\*

By Chancellor John H. Vincent

THIS month our space is given to a remarkable article entitled "The Art of Prayer" referred to in the baccalaureate sermon to the C. L. S. C. graduates of the Class at Chautauqua, New York, as follows:

"It is an argument for prayer, I think I may say in its particular emphasis, the most effective I have ever read, embodying an experience I have more than once known but never before found so clearly and positively stated."

"The Art of Prayer" appeared in *The Outlook*, signed "By Unbekannt." It is here reprinted by special permission of *The Outlook*:

## THE ART OF PRAYER

It was not until I was well on in middle life that—although I had listened to thousands of prayers and uttered thousands more—I so much as knew really what it is to even try to pray. I had (insensibly) relied on comparatively prosperous circumstances and an elastic temperament which rebounded from ill fortune into comfort and hope for better fortune. So that when I began to have a taste of the drastic experiences that confront and crush, more or less, almost every man and woman in middle life, and I began to "seek after God if haply I might find him," I seemed to be talking into thin air. I was not aware of a listening God at all. The whole experience was nebulous and unreal.

At this time I had the good fortune to talk with a friend. He spoke as follows: "Prayer is not only a function of the soul, but, in a sense, an art to be cultivated. Concentration of a very marked kind is necessary; persistently, faithfully, the imagination must be trained; one must study the prayers of the ages—catch, as it were, a glad contagion of the praying spirit. God indeed stands ready to be called upon; but to

\* The Vesper Hour, contributed to THE CHAUTAUQUAN each month by Chancellor Vincent, continues the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service throughout the year.

discern him, hear him—as it were, see and feel him—one needs (most of us need, at least) a preparation of soul discipline.”

In my own life I will say that the first stage of progress made was that of coming to feel that a higher Power was present; knew that I spoke; heard my words with sympathetic attention. It was a great deal, a very great deal, to attain as much as this. It gave me an outlet, to say the least. Over and over again I experienced a sense of relief, exactly as if I had orally spoken to a companion who gave me attentive and kindly sympathy. And, speaking of this word “orally,” I believe it a good habit to consciously utter—and, I may even say, audibly utter—one’s prayer. It seems to give outward definiteness and substance to prayer.

But in the course of time I had more marked experience than this.

It is impossible, in writing for the benefit of others as to such very personal experiences, to be definite without trespassing on the inborn reserve which we all have as to the deeper things of our lives.

But as much as this I will say: Times without number, in moments of supreme doubt, disappointment discouragement, unhappiness, a certain prayer-formula, which by degrees has built itself up in my mind, has been followed, in its utterance, by quick and astonishing relief. Sometimes doubt has been transformed into confident assurance, mental weakness utterly routed into self-confidence, fear into courage, dismay into confidence and brightest hope.

These transitions have sometimes come by degrees—in the course, let us say, of an hour or two; at other times they have been instantaneous, flashing up in brain and heart as if a powerful electric stroke had cleared the air, even as a lightning flash will dispel the darkness of densest midnight, or clear away gradually the murkiness of sultry August debilitation.

These experiences have been marked in the very ratio of the emergency which occasioned the utterance of the prayer. Over and over again they have come with such

## The Vesper Hour

unexpected quickness and power that in justice to myself I could but rush to transcribe them that in future times of distress I should have them to recur to. So marked have they been at times that I could simply say to myself in a tumult of gladness, "The age of miracles has by no means passed." They have been followed, often, by a new outward strength. I could go among friends with cheerfulness, and buoyancy of spirit, even in those critical hours in which outwardly there was the greatest cause for a very different frame of mind. They have helped me through periods of bodily sickness, coming like great glad breaths of fresh air after the smothering influence of an atmosphere charged with what was noxious.

These momentous changes have come on the occasion of, and in close, sometimes instantaneous, sequence to, a prayer. In short, the "formula" alluded to above has become a sort of talisman; and at this present writing, after a period rolling itself out into many months, the talisman has seldom failed, wholly at least, to do its magic work.

In somewhat less marked way, and yet very noticeably, my prayer has sometimes been followed by insight as to some practical matter whose solution sorely needed insight. It has taken the form, often, of a true perspective of the matters of my life—mountains of difficulty turning into mole-hills, and mole-hills of hope becoming mountains in the scope of their reassurance.

At times there have been results that seem to transcend the experiences enumerated here, since they concerned other people than myself, with whom I had no connection save as busy thoughts could form a tie. Doubtless the disciples of the so-called "art of mental healing" will claim instances like this as an illustration of their own interesting creed; but even though there be a "telepathy" in some of its manifestations possible apart from one's religious faith, in my own life it has been directly connected with, and confirmatory of, my faith as to prayer.

I record the above as the most significant events of my life. Those who have read Professor William James's vastly

interesting "Varieties of Religious Experience" will recall how he, speaking as the cool philosophical observer, and noting phenomena as the scientist sees them, records his belief that men and women have gone far to demonstrate the existence of an outer, greater, accessible, divine power which human beings may approach and reach.

My own personal experience, apart from anything of revelation in the Bible or recorded in the lives of other men, confirms this conclusion. Nothing in my whole life do I so much deplore as my inability to be continuously "obedient to the heavenly vision," continuously confident that the seeming significance of these things is a real significance; and correspondingly great is the gratitude that, at times at least, I can implicitly accept them, as illustrating this great truth that prayer really is "life's greatest opportunity and mightiest force."

In his search for God, which every soul is impelled to make when directing to him his prayer, one is called back to two historical epochs—God as revealed in the Psalms, and as revealed in the life and words of Christ.

In the Psalms we find recorded great inspirational moments. God stands forth in them as he is revealed to us in the most brilliant and magnificent phases of the natural world, in mountains, sunsets, stars, seas, winter's might and summer's charm. A conscious attempt to attain companionship with so unspeakably great a being can but enlarge more or less the scope of one's imagination and, in a sense, the scope of his life.

In the ministry and life of Christ we learn of God in his affluence of good will toward us. He runs to meet us, as it were. Prayer becomes easy when we have a sense that God is searching for us more eagerly than we are searching for him. We may speak to him, not strenuously, but restfully. It is a matter of opening one's heart to receive. Ever and forever we may recall the great words of Christ, "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find."

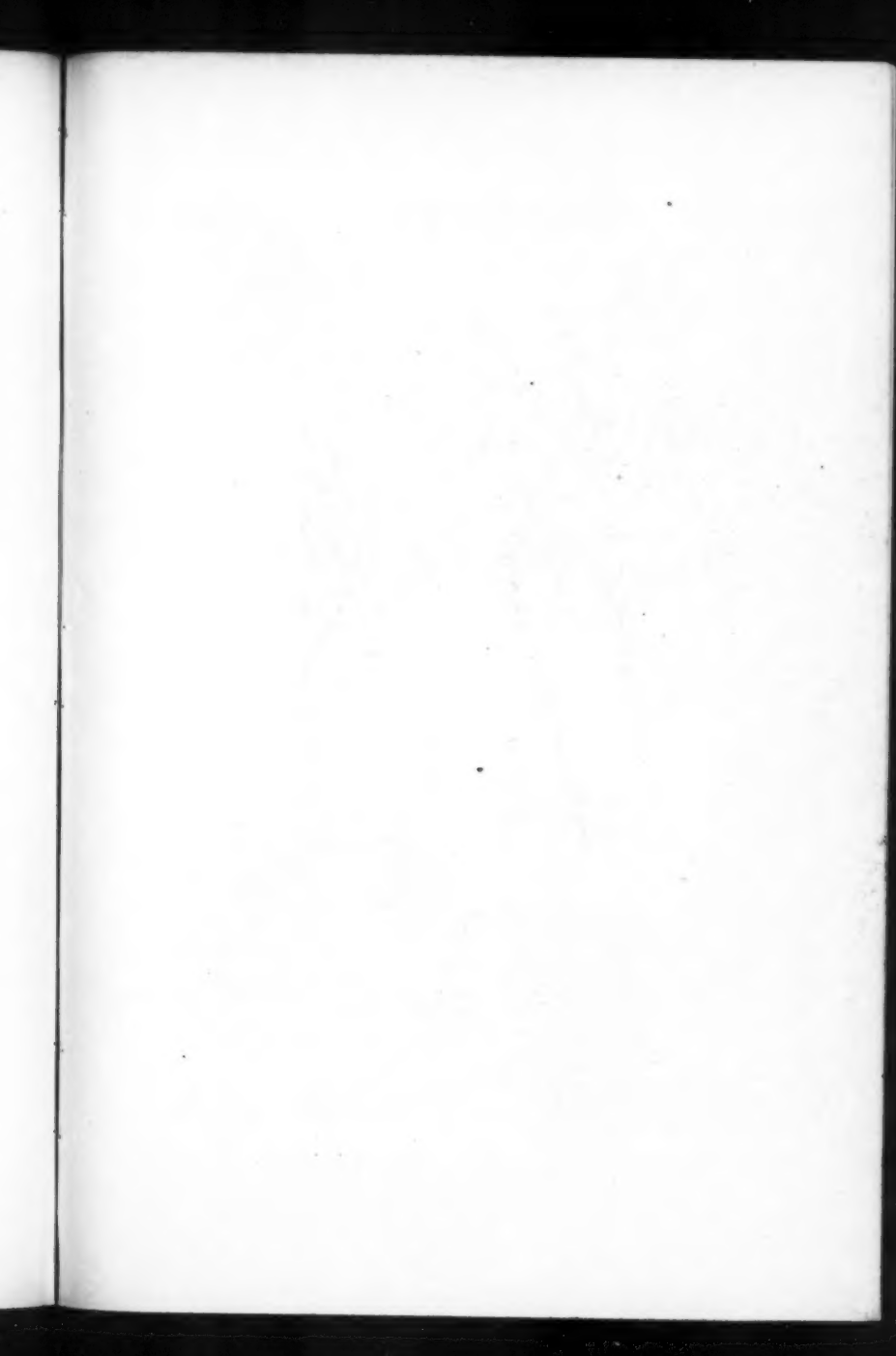
Perhaps I cannot more appropriately close than by quoting from Martineau, who rightly understood the modern

attitude in this matter, and who greatly and nobly answers it, as follows:

"God's rule of action in nature," he says, "we have every reason to regard as unalterable; established as an inflexible and faithful basis of expectation; and, for that reason, not open to perpetual variation on the suggestion of occasional moral contingencies. God, however, is infinite, and the laws of nature do not exhaust his agency. There is a boundless residue of disengaged faculty beyond. *Behind and amid all these punctualities of law abides, in infinite remainder, the living and unpledged spirit.* Here he has made no rule but the everlasting rule of holiness, and written no pledge but the pledge of inextinguishable love; hence, without violated rule, he can individualize his regards; enter with gentle help; and while keeping faith with the universe, knock at the gate of every lonely heart."









Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds  
in Grosvenor House, London.

# Representative English Paintings

## Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse

By W. Bertrand Stevens

[Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in Plympton, Devonshire, in 1723, the son of the Reverend Samuel Reynolds, Rector of Plympton Grammar School. He studied with Hudson, a London portrait painter, and later traveled in Italy where he was greatly influenced by the Italian masters. His success as a painter of portraits was phenomenal. He died in 1792 and is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.]

**C**ERTAIN great names in the history of art have spelled, first and always, the word success. The career of Raphael from the time of his entrance into Rome until his death was one grand triumphal march. Others, like Rembrandt, have ended their days in apparent failure, only to be appreciated by later generations. It is in the first class that we may place Sir Joshua Reynolds, a man who, for a period of thirty years, reigned supreme in English art circles.

The English school of painting is of comparatively recent growth; until the beginning of the eighteenth century all English art came from the brushes of those foreigners who had been installed as court painters to the English sovereigns. The first great name in the country's national art is that of Hogarth. Although a pioneer, Hogarth had no followers and his work had little or no influence on the later art.

The real honor of inspiring the English school belongs without question to Reynolds. Aiming always for color and effect, he has been called by Ruskin one of the "seven great colorists of the world." He was an indefatigable worker and it has been estimated that his authenticated paintings number between two and three thousand. It is as a portrait painter that we know him best. "Considered as a painter of individuality in the human form and mind," says Ruskin, "I think him even as it is, the prince of portrait painters." To have a portrait painted by Reynolds gave one the entrée into the best of society and among his sitters we

find such names as Garrick, Burke, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Boswell.

Perhaps his greatest work is the "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," in Grosvenor House, London. It is believed with good reason that the picture was suggested by certain of Michelangelo's Sybils and Prophets but it is so cleverly executed that we must all feel disposed to overlook the plagiarism. It is the one picture that indicates the admiration which Reynolds held for the works of Michelangelo. A number of stories as to the origin of the pose have been handed down to us. According to one Mrs. Siddons was asked by Sir Joshua to choose her own attitude, which she did to the great delight of the artist. Another critic believes that the pose was merely accidental. Probably there is a certain amount of truth in both suggestions. Mrs. Siddons is said to have complained that the painter was "tricking her out in all the colors of the rainbow," and that Sir Joshua graciously complied with her request that he use less striking tones—colors that would be more appropriate for the subject. It is probable, however, that the brilliant hues to which she objected were simply the undercoating which the artist intended to tone down in the finished picture. But the distinguished actress was the greater creative genius and whatever spiritual qualities the picture possesses should probably be attributed to her.

At the completion of the picture, it was immediately recognized as the greatest work the painter had produced and it is certain that he never surpassed it. Although simple in arrangement it abounds in beautiful lines and curves. Mrs. Siddons, as the Queen of Tragedy, sits enthroned on clouds in a brooding unconsciousness that is peculiarly fitting to the subject; behind her are two figures, variously known as "Pity and Terror," "Crime and Remorse" and "Pity and Remorse," one with a dagger, the other with a bowl, symbols of open and secret violence.

A careful examination of the painting proves to us that if there had been no Sistine ceiling there would have been a different "Tragic Muse." Although little is taken from

any one figure there are suggestions of both the Joel and the Isaiah. By using a Michelangelo color scheme the picture might almost be substituted for a Sistine "Sybil" without marring the effect of the ceiling. Sir Joshua was a firm advocate of the "grand style," but it is only in this picture that he has put his theories into execution. The whole conception barring perhaps the figures with bowl and dagger bears out his ideas of the "abstract method of vision" of which he wrote.

The "Tragic Muse" is one of the two pictures in which Sir Joshua placed his name on the border of his sitter's mantle. Mrs. Siddons on noticing this commented on it and received Reynold's famous reply that he "could not afford to lose the opportunity of going down to posterity on the hem of her garment." There are several replicas of the picture, the one in the Dulwich Gallery being undoubtedly genuine. Like Raphael, Sir Joshua had a remarkable power of assimilation and although he borrowed ideas from nearly all of the earlier masters, he made those ideas peculiarly and happily his own. And, after all, does he not appeal to us all as a powerful original genius?

## Love Is Blind

By Aloysius Coll

Said the rover bee  
To the apple bloom:  
"I shall come again,  
Ere the summer's doom  
Has left a blight  
In the orchard place,  
To drink your heart,  
And to kiss your face!"

Said the apple bloom  
To the rover bee:  
"When you come again  
You shall not see me;  
On an early breeze  
Shall I depart,  
With my blushing face,  
And my honeyed heart!"

When the errant bee  
Came back again,  
A pippin blushed  
Where the bloom had lain.  
Quoth the bee: "This house  
Of gold must hide her,  
For I taste of her heart—"  
And he sipped the cider!



## Livingstone's Famous Adventure With a Lion

FROM "MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA," BY DAVID LIVINGSTONE

**I**T is well known that if any one of a troop of lions is killed, the others take the hint and leave that part of the country. So, the next time the herds were attacked, I went with the people, in order to encourage them to rid themselves of the annoyance by destroying one of the marauders. We found the lions on a small hill about a quarter of a mile in length and covered with trees. A circle of men was formed round it, and they gradually closed up, ascending pretty near to each other. Being down below on the plain with a native schoolmaster, named Mebálwe, a most excellent man, I saw one of the lions sitting on a piece of rock within the now closed circle of men. Mebalwe fired at him before I could, and the ball struck the rock on which the animal was sitting. He bit at the spot struck, as a dog does at a stick or stone thrown at him; then leaped away, broke through the opening circle and escaped unhurt. The men were afraid to attack him, perhaps on account of their belief in witchcraft. When the circle was re-formed, we saw two other lions in it; but we were afraid to fire lest we should strike the men, and they allowed the beasts to burst through also. If the Bakatla had acted according to the custom of their country, they would have speared the lions in their attempt to get out. Seeing we could not get them to kill one of the lions, we bent our footsteps toward the village; in going round the end of the hill, however, I saw one of the beasts sitting on a piece of rock as before, but this time he had a little bush in

front. Being about thirty yards off, I took a good aim at his body through the bush, and fired both barrels into it. The men then called out, "He is shot, he is shot!" Others cried, "He has been shot by another man too; let us go to him!" I did not see anyone else shoot at him, but I saw the lion's tail erected in anger behind the bush, and, turning to the people, said, "Stop a little, till I load again." When in the act of ramming down the bullets, I heard a shout. Starting, and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height; he caught my shoulder as he sprang, and we both came to the ground below together. Growling horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. The shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe, who see all the operation, but feel not the knife. This singular condition was not the result of any mental process. The shake annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast. This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and if so, is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Turning round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed to Mebalwe, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, a flint one, missed fire in both barrels; the lion immediately left me, and, attacking Mebalwe, bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting Mebalwe. He left Mebalwe and caught this man by the shoulder, but at that moment the bullets he had received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysms of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatla on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared

to be that of the largest lion they had ever seen. Besides crushing the bone into splinters, he left eleven teeth wounds on the upper part of my arm.

A wound from this animal's tooth resembles a gunshot wound; it is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and pains are felt in the part periodically ever afterward. I had on a tartan jacket on the occasion, and I believe that it wiped off all the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh, for my two companions in this affray have both suffered from the peculiar pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in my limb. The man whose shoulder was wounded showed me his wound actually burst forth afresh on the same month of the following year. This curious point deserves the attention of inquirers.

### The Impeachment of Warren Hastings

Second only to the name of Clive in the annals of English rule in India, is the name of Warren Hastings. Like Clive, Hastings began his career in the employ of the East India Company. He became governor of Bengal in 1772 and governor-general of India in 1774. In his conduct towards the native princes he laid himself open to charges, which on his return to England in 1785 led to much public criticism. His opponents, finally, in 1787, had him impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The trial dragged for eight years, and in 1795 he was finally acquitted.

Macaulay's famous essay upon Hastings is noteworthy not alone for its sane estimate of Hastings' virtues and defects and the final judgment which it passes upon his administration, but more especially for its admirable description of the impeachment proceedings. The passage which describes the opening scene of the trial is particularly effective.

#### MACAULAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL

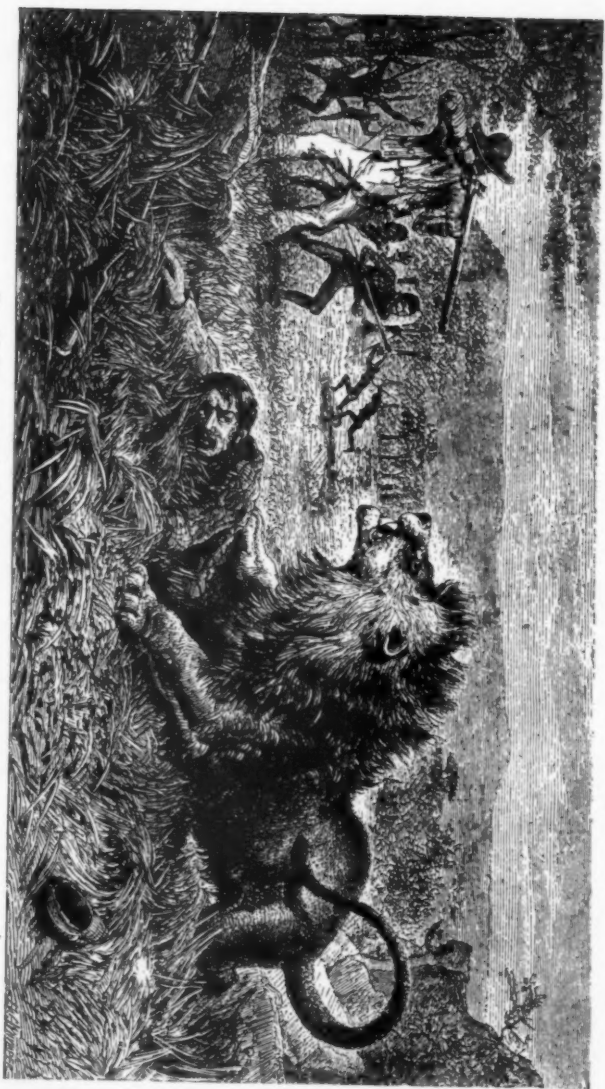
The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus, the hall which had resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings, the hall which had



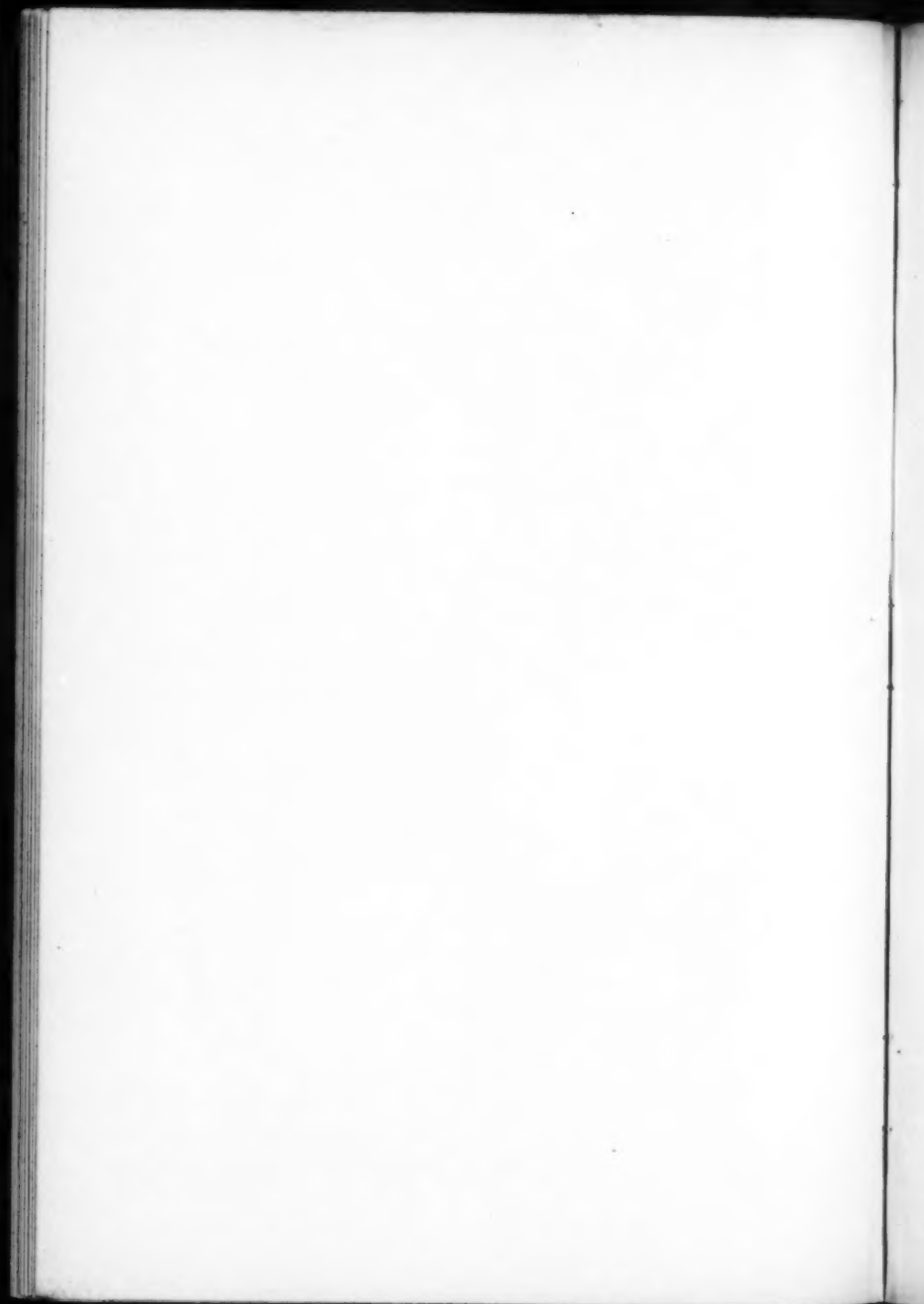
witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers, the hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment awed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment, the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with the placid courage which has half redeemed his fame. Neither military nor civil pomp was wanting. The avenues were lined with grenadiers. The streets were kept clean by cavalry. The peers, robed in gold and ermine, were marshalled by the heralds under Garter King-at-arms. The judges in their vestments of state attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy lords—three fourths of the Upper House as the Upper House then was—walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The junior baron present led the way—George Eliott, Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain. The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the Realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the King. Last of all came the Prince of Wales, conspicuous by his fine person and noble bearing. The gray old walls were hung with scarlet. The long galleries were crowded by an audience such as has rarely excited the fears or the emulation of an orator. There were gathered together from all parts of a great, free, enlightened, and prosperous empire, grace and female loveliness, wit and learning, the representatives of every science and of every art. There were seated round the Queen the fair-haired young daughters of the House of Brunswick. There the ambassadors of great kings and commonwealths gazed with admiration on a spectacle which no other country in the world could present. There Siddons, in the prime of her majestic beauty, looked with emotion on a scene surpassing all the imitations of the stage. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres, and when, before a senate which still retained some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered against the oppressor of Africa. There were seen, side by side, the greatest painter

and the greatest scholar of the age. The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has preserved to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. It had induced Parr to suspend his labors in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and inelegant ostentation, but still precious, massive, and splendid. There appeared the voluptuous charms of her to whom the heir of the throne had in secret plighted his faith. There, too, was she, the beautiful mother of a beautiful race, the St. Cecilia whose delicate features, lighted up by love and music, art has rescued from the common decay. There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged repartees under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montagu. And there the ladies whose lips, more persuasive than those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against palace and treasury shone round Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

The sergeants made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar, and bent his knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws and treaties, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princes. And in his high place he had so borne himself that all had feared him, that most had loved him, and that hatred itself could deny him no title to glory except virtue. He looked like a great man, and not like a bad man. A person small and emaciated, yet deriving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated deference to the court, indicated also habitual self-possession and self-respect; a high and intellectual forehead; a brow pensive, but not gloomy; a mouth of inflexible decision; a face pale and worn, but serene, on which was written, as legibly as under the picture in the council-chamber at Calcutta, *Mens æqua in arduis*; such was the aspect with which the great proconsul presented himself to his judges,



David Livingstone's famous Encounter with the Lion



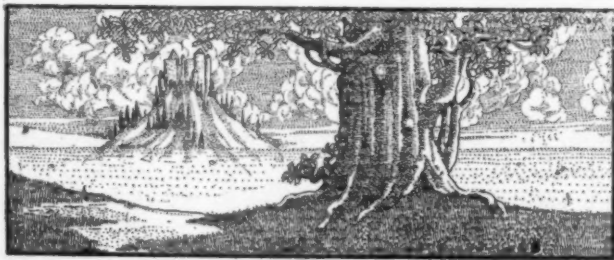
His counsel accompanied him, men all of whom were afterward raised by their talents and learning to the highest posts in their profession—the bold and strong-minded Law, afterwards Chief-justice of the King's Bench; the more humane and eloquent Dallas, afterwards Chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and Plomer, who, near twenty years later, successfully conducted in the same high court the defence of Lord Melville, and subsequently became Vice-Chancellor and Master of the Rolls.

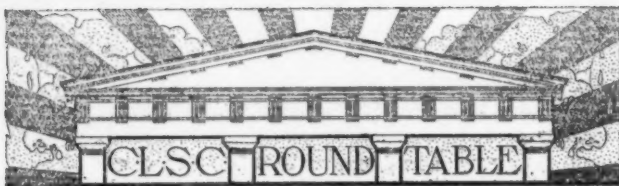
But neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. In the midst of the blaze of red drapery, a space had been fitted up with green benches and tables for the Commons. The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress. The collectors of gossip did not fail to remark that even Fox, generally so regardless of his appearance, had paid to the illustrious tribunal the compliment of wearing a bag and sword. Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, copious, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. Age and blindness had unfitted Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor; and his friends were left without the help of his excellent sense, his tact, and his urbanity. But, in spite of the absence of these two distinguished members of the Lower House, the box in which the managers stood contained an array of speakers such as perhaps had not appeared together since the great age of Athenian eloquence. There were Fox and Sheridan, the English Demosthenes and the English Hyperides. There was Burke, ignorant, indeed, or negligent, of the art of adapting his reasonings and his style to the capacity and taste of his hearers, but in amplitude of comprehension and richness of imagination superior to every orator, ancient or modern. There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, his form developed by every manly exercise, his face beaming with intelligence and spirit, the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed. At an age

when most of those who distinguish themselves in life are still contending for prizes and fellowships at college, he had won for himself a conspicuous place in Parliament. No advantage of fortune or connection was wanting that could set off to the height his splendid talents and his unblemished honor. At twenty-three he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons at the bar of the British nobility. All who stood at that bar, save him alone, are gone—culprit, advocates, accusers. To the generation which is now in the vigor of life, he is the sole representative of a great age which has passed away. But those who, within the last ten years, have listened with delight, till the morning sun shone on the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty and animated eloquence of Charles Earl Grey, are able to form some estimate of the powers of a race of men among whom he was not the foremost.

The charges and the answers of Hastings were first read. The ceremony occupied two whole days, and was rendered less tedious than it would otherwise have been by the silver voice and just emphasis of Cowper, the clerk of the court, a near relation of the amiable poet. On the third day Burke rose. Four sittings were occupied by his opening speech, which was intended to be a general introduction to all the charges. With an exuberance of thought and a splendor of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectations of the natives of India, recounted the circumstances in which the Asiatic empire of Britain had originated, and set forth the constitution of the Company and of the English presidencies. Having thus attempted to communicate to his hearers an idea of Eastern society as vivid as that which existed in his own mind, he proceeded to arraign the administration of Hastings as systematically conducted in defiance of morality and public law. The energy and pathos of the great orator extorted expressions of unwonted admiration from the stern and hostile Chancellor, and, for a moment, seemed to pierce even the resolute heart of the defendant. The

ladies in the galleries, unaccustomed to such display of eloquence, excited by the solemnity of the occasion, and perhaps not unwilling to display their taste and sensibility, were in a state of uncontrollable emotion. Handkerchiefs were pulled out; smelling-bottles were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard; and Mrs. Sheridan was carried out in a fit. At length the orator concluded. Raising his voice till the old arches of Irish oak resounded, "Therefore," said he, "hath it with all confidence been ordered by the Commons of Great Britain, that I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors. I impeach him in the name of the Commons' House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all."





OFFICERS OF CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE

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JAMES H. CARLISLE

WM. C. WILKINSON

W. P. KANE

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

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THE GRADUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1906

*"To love light and seek knowledge must be always right."*

The graduation of the "John Ruskin" Class at Chautauqua this summer was an occasion of more than ordinary interest for this was the first class to receive "recognition" in the new Hall of Philosophy. Very early in July, the indefatigable secretary of the Class, Miss Roach, called the members together and arrangements were made to meet three times a week in the Class room in Alumni Hall, attention being devoted to preparations for the Amphitheater decorations for Recognition Day. These frequent gatherings came to be very social occasions. Members from remote sections of the country speedily became acquainted with each other and when the acting president, Mr. Carlton Hillyer, arrived so much spirit had developed that under his genial leadership class business was carried through with enthusiasm.

Bishop W. F. Oldham, of India, the Class president who had guided the organization in its freshman days was fortunately able to be at Chautauqua again this summer for Recognition Week. He and Mr. Hillyer shared the honor of escorting the beautiful "Ruskin" banner of the '06's through the gate on Recognition Day.



On Sunday, August 12, the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Chancellor Vincent—with closing words to the Class of 1906:

Dear Readers of the Class of 1906: Seek strength and symmetry in personal character—the beauty of holiness symbolized by the fine linen pure and white that is woven of righteous motives into righteous conduct—the firmest of faith in a divine Christ. Cultivate the subdued voice, the generous impulse, the self-sacrificing service, the hospitable spirit, the habit of breathing into your inmost life the atmosphere of heaven by the constant exercise of prayer. Remember the values of self-control, of the cheerful spirit and of the struggle against all evil influence.

I plead for a worthier conception of the life of prayer, of actual, personal, daily fellowship with God. It is possible to commune with God—spirit with spirit—your breath blending with the infinite breath of life—asking and really *receiving*, going burdened into the silence of believing thought, and coming out without any burden—rather with wings and with a light ineffable—the shining all about you and within you of the Sun of Righteousness.

Never be discouraged in your effort after self-conquest and divine possession. Though you fail nine hundred and ninety-nine times, make the thousandth effort. Suddenly the key will turn the bolt and through the opening door will stream light, peace, and power.

At nine o'clock in the evening the Class Vigil in the Hall of Philosophy was conducted by Counselor Jesse L. Hurlbut, who explained the historic character of this quiet service held by the light of the Athenian Watch Fires. Mr. Cecil F. Lavell spoke on the influence of knowledge upon life, and Mr. Clifford Lanier by request read some selections from his own poems.



Recognition Day found the '06's, one hundred and seventy strong, ready to pass through the gate and arches, having met all their obligations—payment of their quota to Alumni Hall, and the banner fund, and in addition provided for an appropriation for furniture for the Class room and made arrangements by cash and subscriptions to secure for the Class one of the "Athenian Watch Fires" of the new Hall of Philosophy. It was a very effective procession which on August 15 climbed the broad stairway leading up into the Hall, each member carrying a white lily, the Class emblem. After the official "Recognition" by the Chancellor, the procession of all C. L. S. C. classes moved to the Amphi-

theater where Mr. Edward Howard Griggs delivered the address of the day on "Popular Education and Democracy."

At two o'clock the members of the Class again gathered in the Hall to receive their diplomas and then after lingering to be photographed, held a farewell rally in Alumni Hall. The Alumni banquet of some four hundred graduates, held in the Hotel dining-room at eight o'clock in the evening, signified the welcome of '06 into the goodly fellowship of the Society of the Hall in the Grove.



#### THE C. L. S. C. AT CHAUTAUQUA

Many things conspired to render C. L. S. C. activities at Chautauqua this summer more than usually evident. The completion of the new Hall of Philosophy, the popularity of the coming "English year," and the presence of authors and teachers in whom C. L. S. C. members felt a personal interest, all had their influence. The new Class of 1910 showed its spirit very early in the summer and by Rallying Day the members were ready in creditable numbers to take part in the Grove Reception which is one of the most characteristic features of this occasion. At the morning exercises in the Amphitheater on Rallying Day, different aspects of the work of the C. L. S. C. were brought out most felicitously by Chancellor Vincent, Rev. William Channing Brown, Dr. William J. Dawson of London, the author of "Literary Leaders of Modern England," Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, for many years one of the C. L. S. C. Counselors, Mr. A. E. Bestor, president of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1910, and Mr. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

At the afternoon reception in the Grove beyond the Aula Christi, booths representing different sections of the country enabled North, South, East and West to fraternize to the fullest extent while the presence of Ischihara San and Lieutenant Takeuchi of Japan and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Joshi of India at the "Wide Wide World" booth made the various ends of the earth seem very near together.

For the two weeks succeeding Rallying Day C. L. S. C.

Councils were held daily. Here members of circles and individual readers met for informal conferences and many were the ideas given and received. At various sessions short talks were given by Chancellor Vincent on how to study; by Mr. Percy Boynton on some great English novels; by Miss Ada Van Stone Harris on the study of geography; and Mr. Carl H. Grabo on the Elizabethan stage.

Supplementary to the Councils were the larger Round Table meetings held in the Hall of Philosophy where the chief subjects of the coming year's reading were presented, followed by informal discussions.



Many of the older Chautauquans heard with deep regret of the death in August of Mr. William H. Westcott of Holley, New York. Mr. Westcott was an active officer of the Class of '91 and for many years had rendered conspicuous service as one of the building committee of Alumni Hall, a charge which meant heavy responsibility and in his case one that was cheerfully assumed for the good of Chautauqua.

The members of the Class of '98 had the unexpected pleasure of welcoming to their hearthstone Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lanier and their daughter from Montgomery, Alabama. The Class was named for the brother poets, Sidney and Clifford Lanier and its motto, "The humblest life that lives may be divine," was selected from a quatrain of Mr. Clifford Lanier's. These genial guests entered into the spirit of Chautauqua with fullest sympathy and won many friends both within and without the circle of '98.

The Pioneers of '82 under the constant leadership of their president, Mrs. B. T. Vincent, still kept the record for the largest enrollment for the summer, '06 and 1910 being excepted. Next year will be a notable one for the wearers of the hatchet who propose to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary in a fitting manner. All Pioneers will do well to see that the Class secretary has their correct addresses so that each one may learn of Class developments.

## DEDICATION OF THE NEW HALL OF PHILOSOPHY

The beautiful new building which stands upon the site of the old Hall of Philosophy at Chautauqua has already won its way into the hearts of Chautauquans. The architect, Mr. E. B. Green of Buffalo, with rare appreciation of the necessity for adapting a classic structure to modern needs has preserved throughout the building the simple, dignified features of the old Greek Doric order, but has supported the long timber roof by pediments and an entablature which have been left open in those portions ordinarily in a Greek temple devoted to sculptured decorations. By this happy device the Hall seems to fit into its sylvan surroundings so perfectly that the nature lover feels not very far removed from those old days when

"The groves were God's first temples."

The soft gray tone of the cement used for the columns and all lower parts of the building blends very effectively with the warm brown of the massive oak roof timbers. The architect, as did also the old Greek, has added a touch of color to his bulding—a brown meander pattern on pale blue at the upper edge of the frieze on the outside, and a leaf pattern on subdued red within. This classic temple is to be enriched and beautified as the years go by. Athenian watch fires will be added, special designs for arches and a surrounding fence for the grove are to be worked out, and in the floor space each C. L. S. C. Class in historic order is to be commemorated by an artistic mosaic panel.



The Hall was dedicated on the morning of Recognition Day, August 15, with an impressive service written for the occasion by Chancellor John H. Vincent. After the reading of responses the Chancellor pronounced these words of dedication:

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom," and therefore we dedicate to Almighty God this building which we have erected for the exaltation and promotion of Wisdom.

We do here and now reverently set it apart for the glory of God and for the good of man.



The new Hall of Philosophy, Chautauqua, New York



We consecrate it to human thought concerning the vast and varied fields of science; to the high ends of all true philosophy; to the study of the noblest expressions of man in art; to the worthiest aims of true pedagogy; to the blessed verities of faith as set forth in all religious literature; to the endeavors of wise and good men who seek to harmonize scientific and religious thought; to the promotion of a true family life, and a vigorous and virtuous national life; to the true unity of the Church and to the most liberal thinking that develops an ardent faith in the divine character and mission of Jesus the Christ.

May the blessing of the One God—Father, Son and Holy Ghost—crown, adorn, and for all time abide upon this our humble offering, that it in turn may be a perpetual blessing to all who here convene for thought, service and worship!

The Hall has already been making history. Few that attended the last two vesper services of this season can forget the closing sermon and vesper address of our Chancellor on Sunday, September 2, or the reading of Sidney Lanier's "The Marshes of Glynn" by his brother Mr. Clifford Lanier at the same hour a week later. Peculiarly appropriate seemed the exquisite lines:

"And the sun is a-wait at the ponderous gate of the West  
And the slant yellow beam down the wood-aisle doth seem  
Like a lane into heaven that leads from a dream."



#### TO ALL CHAUTAUQUANS

At the dedicatory exercises of the Hall of Philosophy, Chancellor Vincent read the following letter which the Editor of the Round Table hopes, through the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, may reach the larger circle of friends whose generous gifts have given them a share in building our beautiful Hall but who have not as yet had the privilege of seeing it:

DEAR BISHOP VINCENT:

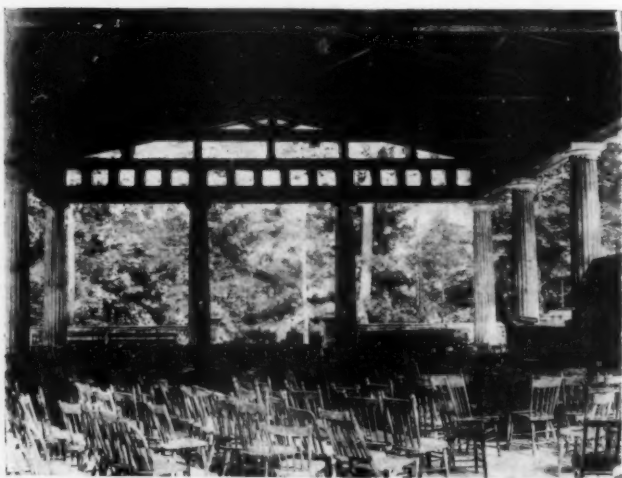
Will you allow me at this time to express to my C. L. S. C. friends here, and through them to many others, my grateful acknowledgment of the honor which they have done me in allowing one of the columns of this Hall to bear my name? I feel that this is a very striking illustration of the altruistic spirit of the C. L. S. C. which we are all trying to cultivate, and I can only hope to show the measure of my appreciation by improving such opportunities for service as may be given to me.

With sincere and affectionate gratitude to my C. L. S. C. friends,

KATE F. KIMBALL.



Hall of Philosophy, Chautauqua, New York



Interior of Hall of Philosophy, Chautauqua, New York



## THE ANNIVERSARIES OF '96 AND '86

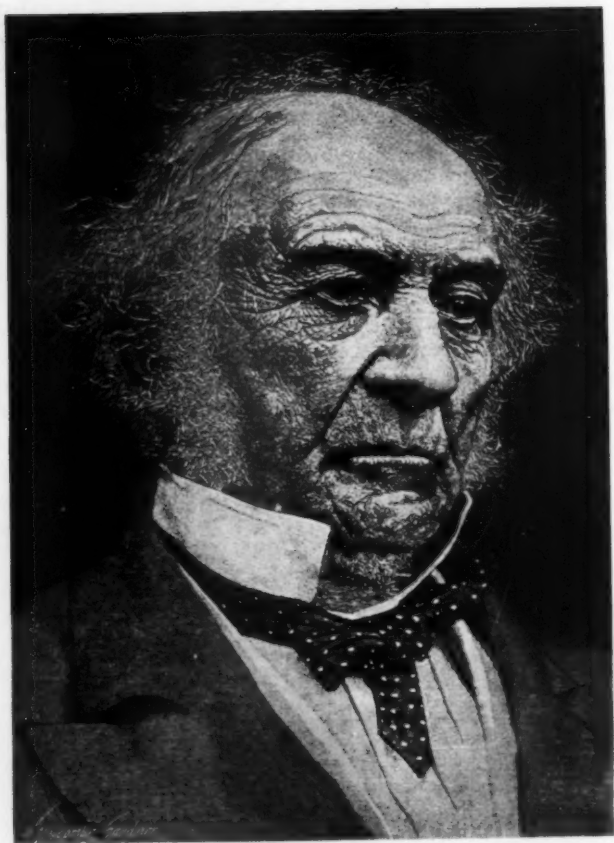
Every year two at least of the older C. L. S. C. classes hold anniversary celebrations and this year it fell to '96 to observe its decennial. The event was marked by a reunion of members, many of whom had not visited Chautauqua for years and who came long distances to be present at this time. Affectionate mention was made of Mr. John A. Seaton, for many years class president, whose sudden death last year was felt as a personal loss by every member. The Class showed its enthusiasm for the new Hall of Philosophy by completing at this time its subscription of two hundred and fifty dollars for a column and the fund ran sufficiently over the prescribed amount to count considerably toward a floor tablet. Five days later in another cosy class room of Alumni Hall, the '96's predecessors by ten years, the "Progressives" of '86, were to be found celebrating their double decennial. These good Chautauquans who have been fortunate in keeping together a happy family of classmates during full twenty years, reviewed their achievements by bits of experience from many of their members and were duly congratulated by their outside friends. The impulse which seems to possess each class in turn to make a thank offering to Chautauqua for every milestone passed, took form, with '86, of a gift of \$100 to the Aula Christi. Twenty five-dollar gold pieces were turned over to the Chancellor and received by him on behalf of the Institution for the beautifying of the Aula Christi which ere long is to take its place among the unique buildings of Chautauqua.



TO THE CLASS OF 1907

*"The aim of education is character."*

You as members of the "Washington" Class are now entering upon your fourth and last year of the reading course. Every number of the Round Table this year will have some special message for you. Watch for class news and do your share in providing it by writing to your president or secretary. Never mind if you are behind with your reading. It



William Ewart Gladstone

is not a serious matter to make up the lost work. A year is a long time and what we most want to do we are quite apt to achieve. The secret of success is in facing the situation squarely. Don't imagine that somehow you are going to get through and then drift along, but consider deliberately how much unfinished reading you have to do. Lay out a definite scheme, so many pages a week, so much a day, with a definite date when a given book or magazine article must be finished. It is the people who "scatter fire" who are always crowded and worried. Those who aim straight and hold steady accomplish a prodigious amount of good work and feel only its inspiration. 1907 will have a great Recognition Day next summer. It bears an honored name. Stand by your class.



## THE CLASS OF 1910

The new C. L. S. C. Class of 1910, the twenty-ninth to enter upon the C. L. S. C. Course, has taken up its responsibilities with a unanimity which promises well for its future. Such a lively interest was developed in the coming year's course of study on England that the members unhesitatingly selected as their class name, that of Gladstone. After some discussion they chose as their emblem the beech tree, which seemed fitting not only because of its sturdy qualities but as a thoroughly English tree and at the same time one widely distributed throughout this country. To find a class motto required more consideration as the public utterances of Gladstone were not often of a sententious character and a short motto was desirable. By unanimous vote "Life is a great and noble calling" was at length selected.

The motto is taken from Gladstone's address to the students of the Grammar school at Hawarden, the full sentence being, "Life is a great and noble calling; not a mean and groveling thing that we are to shuffle through as we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny."

The membership of the Class grew rapidly from the outset. Mr. A. E. Bestor, Assistant General Director of

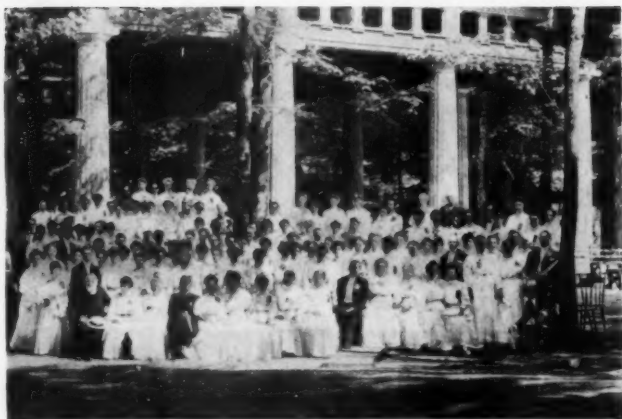


C. L. S. C. Class of 1910 at Chautauqua

Chautauqua Institution, was chosen for president and class spirit was fostered by frequent meetings, at one of which Chancellor Vincent addressed the members. This was just before Recognition Day, and a very large and enthusiastic gathering showed their appreciation of his helpful suggestions. At this time the Class improved the opportunity to have a photograph taken on the steps of Alumni Hall.

1910 was the first to share in a class room already occupied by three other classes but an unqualified welcome was extended by the members of '86, '94, and '02 and the freshmen were cheerfully given the right of way due to their youth and inexperience. The committee selected to prepare a temporary banner to lead the Class on Recognition Day rose to the occasion most creditably as will be seen from the banner which appears in the Class photograph. Subscriptions for 1910's share in the maintenance of Alumni Hall, for the permanent Class banner and for the tablet in the Hall of Philosophy poured into the treasurer's hands from willing members. Those who could not give at once pledged amounts to be paid later.

Many circles will be organized this fall by the members



C. L. S. C. Graduating Class of 1906 at Chautauqua

of 1910 and reports from other Chautauquas indicate that the Class interest is very widespread.



#### CURRENT EVENTS AND OUR ENGLISH YEAR

In reading "The English Government" during these few weeks it will be worth while for all of us to get as clear and vivid a picture of English conditions as possible. Suppose we make a point of noticing and reading in our daily and weekly papers all the important items of English news. Jot down such items and bring them to the Circle as supplementary material. These will be the best sort of sidelights on the required reading and if any of the allusions are not clearly understood they can be referred to some outside authority. Try keeping a note book of English news and see the result.



#### NOTES

For the benefit of graduate circles and clubs which are specializing upon the "Reading Journey" part of the course, special travel club programs will be found immediately following the regular programs.

A correction should be noted in the price announced in the September CHAUTAUQUAN for outline maps Excellent outline



Rallying Day at Chautauqua. Groups representing the Cotton and Gulf States, New England, and the Central States.

maps of England and Wales, 21x14 inches, can be furnished, post-paid for seven cents each, or seventy-five cents a dozen. The counties are clearly outlined and by means of colored crayon can be brought out so strikingly that the map will be found very effective as a wall map. Towns, villages and historic places can be located as desired. Fine colored maps, 21x28 inches, showing counties, cities, and all details can be furnished for twenty-five cents each.



In the C. L. S. C. Class Directory on pages 255-261 of this magazine the names of all Class officers for this year are given. Each member is urged to cultivate the habit of occasionally writing to the class secretary. Tell what you are doing and ask for news of the class. Such letters help to promote class spirit. The members who gather at Chautauqua and who feel the responsibility of conducting class affairs in an acceptable manner will appreciate such friendly coöperation on the part of their fellow-members.



The beautiful responsive service prepared by Chancellor Vincent and used at the dedication of the new Hall of Philosophy will be prized by many Chautauquans who were denied the privilege of being present at the time. A copy may be secured by sending a two cent stamp to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.



Photographs of the Classes of 1906 and 1910 as shown in this Round Table may be secured from Mr. S. A. Espey, 715 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa., for thirty cents each. The size is  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



#### CHANGE OF REQUIREMENT FOR SEAL

Graduates of the C. L. S. C. will note the following important change: 1. For reading the regular C. L. S. C. course for a given year after graduation one seal will be awarded without the filling of memoranda. 2. One white seal will be awarded for filling the brief and white seal memoranda for the same year. This arrangement begins with this year, 1906-7.



#### SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY READING FOR GRADUATES

There are many graduates who want to make THE CHAUTAUQUAN studies the basis of their reading for the year and specialize upon some of the subjects which the course presents. The following brief specialized courses for graduates are therefore offered. One or two others will be added later.

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

1. Required Readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN (September, '06, to May, '07, inclusive).

Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings, 25 cents each.

Life of David Livingstone, Thomas Hughes, 75 cents.

Life of James Cook, Sir W. Besant, 75 cents.

Newest England, Henry D. Lloyd, \$2.50.

For the last three books the following may be substituted if desired: "Voyage up the Zambesi," and "Last Journals," by David Livingstone, each \$5.00.

2. Nine Studies in THE CHAUTAUQUAN (\$2.00): Imperial England (September, '06, to November, '06, inclusive).

Studies of Fifteen English Counties (December, '06, to May, '07, inclusive).

Six Studies of the Elizabethan Stage (September, '06, to February, '07, inclusive).

"What Is Shakespeare?" Professor L. A. Sherman, \$1.00.

Four plays of Shakespeare: Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth. (For editions and prices, see paragraph in September Round Table.)

3. In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Reading Journey in English Counties, \$2.00.

Life of Wordsworth, F. W. H. Myers, 40 cents.

Life of Dorothy Wordsworth, Edmund Lee, \$1.25.

English Lakes in the Poems of Wordsworth, Wm. Knight.

4. In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Reading Journey in English Counties, \$2.00.

Recollections of the Lakes and the Lake Poets, DeQuincey, \$1.00.

Ruskin and the English Lakes, Rawnsley, \$2.00.

England Without and Within, Richard Grant White, \$2.00.



## C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

*"We study the Word and the Works of God."*

*"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."*

*"Never be Discouraged."*



## C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.



## OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR NOVEMBER

## FIRST WEEK—

Required Books: "The English Government," Chapter VIII. "What Is Shakespeare." Chapter III. The Winter's Tale. Act I.

## SECOND WEEK—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Pioneers of Empire: Robert Clive."

Required Books: "The English Government," Chapter IX. "What Is Shakespeare?" Chapter III. The Winter's Tale. Act II.

## THIRD WEEK—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Pioneers of Empire: Cook and Phillip."

Required Books: "The English Government," Chapter X. "What Is Shakespeare." Chapter III. The Winter's Tale. Act III.

## FOURTH WEEK—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Pioneers of Empire: Livingstone."

Required Books: "The English Government," Chapter XI. "What Is Shakespeare?" Chapter III. The Winter's Tale. Acts IV and V.



## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

In the September Round Table, page 113, suggestions were given regarding editions of Shakespeare. Review questions prepared by Professor Sherman for the study of Cymbeline will be found in the Membership Book and for The Winter's Tale in the back of "What Is Shakespeare?"

Circles which have no library facilities will often find that by the expenditure of trifling sums they can secure excellent supplementary material. In the program suggested below for the "first week," a few copies of the *Review of Reviews* for January, 1906, will provide the Circle with sketches and portraits of the present members of the British Cabinet which can be used again and again until the members of the Circle know these public officials as well as their English constituents do. Such familiarity with great personalities of our own time will help to give us a live interest in political affairs across the sea.

The review of the lesson may be conducted by one person by means of questions, or separate paragraphs may be assigned in advance to individuals to explain allusions, bring out the chief points, etc. Circles which devote themselves wholly to the study of the required books will find ample material in the study of unusual words, pronunciation of proper names, map review, etc.

## FIRST WEEK

Review of Chapter VIII in "The English Government."

Oral Report: How and why the present British Cabinet came into power. (See recent magazine articles.)

Brief Reports: Character sketches with photographs if possible of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, James Bryce, John Morley, John Burns, Augustine Birrell, Herbert Gladstone, The Marquis of Ripon, Sir Edward Grey and other members of the new English Cabinet. (Circles which have no libraries will find portraits and sketches in *Review of Reviews* for January, 1906. See also *The Critic* for May, 1906. Many other references can be found in libraries.)

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

Study of The Winter's Tale, Act I. (See Review Questions in the back of "What Is Shakespeare?")

Roll-call: Quotations from The Winter's Tale.

## SECOND WEEK

Review of Chapter IX in "The English Government."

Game of Cabinet Officers: Each member should impersonate one of the members of the existing cabinet and by remarks showing his characteristic point of view or his relation to the cabinet lead the Circle to guess his identity. This will enable each member to enter into sympathy with the ideas of the person assigned to him. Facts can be secured from magazine articles, biographical dictionaries and allusions in the press. English papers like the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, and the English magazines will be worth consulting. (See paragraph at head of these programs.)

Review of Article on "Clive" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Readings: Selections from "The Library Shelf" describing the trial of Warren Hastings as given by Macaulay. In "Glimpses of England," by Moses Coit Tyler, there is an entertaining description of Disraeli's appearance in the House of Commons as compared with that of other prominent men of his time. (See also references in paragraphs 30 and 31, page 366, "The English Government.")

Study of The Winter's Tale, Act II.

Roll-call: Quotations from The Winter's Tale.

## THIRD WEEK

Brief reports on current events bearing upon the lesson.

Review of Chapter X in "The English Government."

Brief character sketches with portraits if possible of the three Princes of the Royal Blood, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and the Lord Chancellor. Definitions also of terms duke, earl, baron, etc.

Reading: Selection from Richard Grant White's "England Without and Within" (see chapters VIII and XIII). His description of a quiet hour in Canterbury Cathedral is most impressive. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1900, was a man of unusual powers. Numerous magazine articles about him have appeared. (See *The Outlook*, 78:260-5, Oct. 1, '04; *Review of Reviews*, 30:386, 586, Oct. and Nov., '04.)

Review of "Pioneers of Empire: Cook and Phillip."

Reading: Selections from "Ancestry of the English Theater," in this magazine.

Study of The Winter's Tale, Act III.

Roll-call: Quotations from The Winter's Tale.

## FOURTH WEEK

Review of Chapter XI in "The English Government."

Debate: "Resolved, That the House of Lords should be abolished."

This debate may be conducted in the ordinary way by two speakers, or the Circle may divide into two sections each with a leader, and all come provided with arguments. In any case members should be expected to select one side on which to range themselves, and in case of the first form of debate between two speakers, arrange for a brief recess in which they may confer with their respective champions and suggest further points. Supplementary material is mentioned by Professor

Moran, but the required book alone gives enough points to enable any Circle to discuss the question with vigor.

Review of Professor Lavell's article on Livingstone.

Reading: Selection from "The Library Shelf" or other material relating to Livingstone. Stanley's account of meeting him; the story of his last days; or experiences which show the importance of his discoveries. (See "Livingstone's Last Journals," "How I Found Livingstone," Stanley; Life of Livingstone, by Thomas Hughes.)

Study of The Winter's Tale, Acts IV and V.

Roll-call: Quotations from The Winter's Tale.



### THE TRAVEL CLUB

For C. L. S. C. graduate circles and clubs which are devoting themselves exclusively to the travel features of the course, special programs will be provided each month under the head of "The Travel Club." The articles by Miss Bates will begin with the December CHAUTAUQUAN, but preparations may be made for this journey with great advantage during this and next month: Baedeker's Guide Book for Great Britain will be found indispensable.

#### FIRST PROGRAM—

Map Review: The physiography of England showing character of the different sections, chief rivers, lakes, mountain regions, forests, chalk downs, etc. (See encyclopedias under the various English counties, English histories, etc.)

Study of Scott's "Waverley": Taking up, 1. The historical setting. 2. The plot. 3. Particularly effective descriptions. 4. Allusions to places. 5. Notable characters and their traits. 6. The novel as a whole. Is it true to life?

Reading: Selections from Richard Grant White's "England Without and Within," Chapter IX on "English Men"; Chapter X on "English Women."

Roll-call: Characteristic flowers of England as they are referred to in English poetry. (See collections of English poetry and works of the leading English poets.)

#### SECOND PROGRAM—

Map Review: Roman England. (See Baedeker's Guide Book, Freeman's "Old English History," and larger histories of England, encyclopedias, etc.)

Book Review: "The Trip to England," Goldwin Smith.

Reading: Selections from "England Without and Within," Chapter XI on "English Manners," or Chapter XVI on "English in England."

Paper: Significant events in Saxon and Danish England. (See Green's Short History of England, or other works.)

Roll-call: Origins of the names of the fifteen western counties which we are to study.

#### THIRD PROGRAM—

Paper and Map Review: Norman England, reviewing significant events and noting places particularly associated with Norman times.

Book Review: One or more of the following books: Maurice Hewlett's "Richard Yea and Nay"; Howard Pyle's "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood"; Scott's "Betrothed."

Paper: Significant Events in Plantagenet England.

Reading: Selections from "England Without and Within," Chapters XIII on "Nobility and Gentry," or XIV on "Taurus Centaurus."

Roll-call: Definitions of terms used in describing features of English architecture. (See encyclopedia articles on English architecture, article in Baedeker, Parker's "Glossary of Terms of Architecture," "A, B, C of Gothic Architecture," Statham's "Architecture for General Readers," and other works available.)



#### ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON OCTOBER READINGS

1. Normandy and the suzerainty of Brittany inherited from his Norman ancestors. Maine and Anjou from his father, and Poitou, Guienne and Gascony acquired by marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. 2. Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. 3. Dean of St. Paul's, 1505, and founder of St. Paul's School, 1512. Theologian and classical scholar. 4. A Dutch classical and theological scholar and satirist, entered the service of the Bishop of Cambrai through whom he was enabled to study at the University of Paris, visited England and finally settled in Switzerland where he died at Basel in 1536. Refused all offers of ecclesiastical promotion and devoted himself to study and writing. He aimed to reform without dismembering the Roman Catholic Church and at first favored but later opposed the Reformation. His most notable work was an edition of the New Testament in Greek with a Latin translation. 5. Born in London, 1478. Executed on Tower Hill, 1535. English statesman and author. In his early life thought of becoming a monk but afterwards devoted himself largely to politics. Entered Parliament at the age of twenty-six. Eleven years later was sent to Flanders to settle disputes with the merchants of the Steelyard. His "Utopia" was published in the following year. Held several offices under Henry VIII, defended the Papacy against Luther and succeeded Wolsey as Chancellor. Opposed reforms projected by Parliament and ultimately was tried and executed for high treason on his refusal to take the oath of adherence to an act which involved renunciation of the Pope. 6. Lorenzo de Medici surnamed the Magnificent. A celebrated Florentine statesman and patron of letters. He was practically dictator of the republic from 1478 till his death in 1492. 7. It was assigned to the Portuguese by the Pope who fixed upon a certain meridian as the dividing line between the claims of Spain and Portugal. 8. When Lord Burleigh proposed that England rally the Protestant states against Philip II and Catholic Europe. 9. Formerly a town in Kent and Surrey, England, now a part of London. 10. A name applied somewhat vaguely to the northern coast of South America above the mouth of the Orinoco. The term probably derived from the Spanish *Tierra Firme* used in the sixteenth century for this region.

# C. L. S. C. Class Directory--1882-1910

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Motto: "The aim of education is character." Emblem: The Scarlet Salvia.

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## C. L. S. C. Class Directory

## GRADUATE CLASSES

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Emblem: The Lily.

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Class Poet: Robert Browning.

Motto: "A man's reach should exceed his grasp." Emblem: The Cosmos.

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Motto: "What is excellent is permanent." Emblems: The Cornflower: Three ears of corn (red, white, and blue).

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Motto: "Not for self, but for all." Emblem: The Golden Glow.

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Motto: "Light, Love, Life." Emblem: The Palm.

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#### CLASS OF 1900—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"

Motto: "Faith in the God of Truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor." "Licht, Liebe, Leben."  
Emblem: The Pine.

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Motto: "Fidelity, Fraternity." Emblem: The Flag.

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Vice-president, Miss M. A. Bortle, Washington, D. C.

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Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Ritts, Butler, Pa.

#### CLASS OF 1898—"THE LANIERS"

Motto: "The humblest life that lives may be divine." Emblem: The Violet.

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Honorary Members: Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.

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Treasurer, Miss Fanny B. Collins, Grand View, Ohio.

#### CLASS OF 1897—"THE ROMANS."

Motto: "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Emblem: The Ivy.

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#### CLASS OF 1896—"THE TRUTH SEEKERS"

Motto: "Truth is eternal." Emblems: The Forget-me-not. The Greek Lamp.

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Trustee, Mr. J. R. Conner, Franklin, Pa.

#### CLASS OF 1895—"THE PATHFINDERS"

Motto: "The truth shall make you free." Emblem: The Nasturtium.

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President, Mrs. George P. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.

Vice-presidents: Mrs. Robert A. Miller, Ponce, Porto Rico;

Mrs. E. H. Peters, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. B. F. Sawvell, Greenville, Pa.

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Trustee, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C.

#### CLASS OF 1894—"THE PHILOMATHEANS"

Motto: "Ubi mel, ibi apes." Emblem: The Clover.

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Motto: "Study to be what you wish to seem." Emblem: The Acorn.

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Class Trustee, Mr. T. H. Paden, New Concord, O

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Motto: "Seek and ye shall find." Emblem: The Carnation.

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#### CLASS OF 1891—"THE OLYMPIANS"

Motto: "So run that ye may obtain." Emblem: The Laurel and the White Rose.

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Historian, Mrs. William Breeden, Jamestown, N. Y.

#### CLASS OF 1890—"THE PIERIANS"

Motto: "Redeeming the time." Emblem: The Tuberose.

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Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. M. Martin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. E. S. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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#### CLASS OF 1889—"THE ARGONAUTS"

Motto: "Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold." Emblem: The Daisy.

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Motto: "Let us be seen by our deeds." Emblem: The Geranium.

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Motto: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." Emblem: The Pansy.

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Trustee, Dr. G. W. Gerwig, Allegheny, Pa.

Guard of the Banner, Miss Frances Angell, Chautauqua, N. Y.

## CLASS OF 1885—"THE INVINCIBLES"

Motto: "Press on, reaching after those things which are before."

Emblem: The Heliotrope.

President, Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J.

Honorary Member, Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.

Vice-president, Mrs. Charles Hinckley, Delhi, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Bentley, Springboro, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1884—"THE IRREPRESSIBLES"

Motto: "Press forward; he conquers who wills." Emblem: The

Goldenrod.

President, Rev. W. D. Bridge, Orange, N. J.

Vice-presidents: Mrs. J. D. Park, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mr. J. L. Shearer, Cincinnati, O.; Miss M. F. Hawley; Mr. John Fairbanks, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. George Miner, Fredonia, N. Y.

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Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma B. Gail, Oswego, N. Y.

Treasurer, Miss M. E. Young, Delaware, O.

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Trustee, Rev. W. D. Bridge, Orange, N. J.

## CLASS OF 1883—"THE VINCENTS"

Motto: "Step by step we gain the heights." Emblem: The Sweet Pea.

President, Miss Annie H. Gardner, Dorchester, Mass.

Vice-presidents: Mrs. A. D. Alexander, Franklin, Pa.; Mrs. Mary E. Cope, Salem, O.  
 Secretary, Miss Ann C. Hitchcock, Burton, O.  
 Treasurer, Miss M. J. Perrine, Rochester, N. Y.

## CLASS OF 1882—"THE PIONEERS"

Motto: "From height to height." Emblem: The Hatchet.

President, Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Golden, Col.  
 Honorary Member, Miss Mary A. Lathbury, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Vice-presidents: Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Bloomfield, N. J.; Mrs. Milton Bailey, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rev. J. M. Bray, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.  
 Secretary, Miss May E. Wightman, 242 Main street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Allen, Rochester, N. Y.  
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## GRADUATE ORDERS

## THE ORDER OF THE WHITE SEAL

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 Vice-president, Mrs. Ella M. Warren, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Woodworth, Elgin, Ill.

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 First Vice-president, Miss R. W. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Second Vice-president, Mrs. Hard, East Liverpool, O.  
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 Executive Committee: Miss M. C. Hyde, Friendship, N. Y.; Miss C. E. Whaley, Pomeroy, O.; Miss Mary W. Kimball, New York City.

## GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS

President, Mrs. A. F. Burrows, Andover, N. Y.  
 Honorary Vice-president, Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.  
 First Vice-president, Mrs. N. B. E. Irwin, Franklin, Pa.  
 Second Vice-president, Mrs. T. B. Hoover, Oil City, Pa.  
 Secretary, Miss M. E. Landfear, 125 St. John street, New Haven, Conn.  
 Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Silvers, Belfast, N. Y.  
 Treasurer, Mrs. James McCrosky, East Cleveland, O.  
 Executive Committee: Mrs. James McCrosky, Miss M. E. Landfear, Mrs. A. R. Silvers.

## ALUMNI HALL ASSOCIATION

President, Mr. William H. Westcott,\* Holley, N. Y.  
 Vice-presidents: Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mr. John A. Travis, Washington, D. C.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Russell L. Hall, New Canaan, Conn.  
 Building Committee: Mr. William H. Westcott, Russell L. Hall, and John R. Conner.

\*Deceased.



DIARY AND LETTERS OF WILHELM MÜLLER. Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen and James Taft Hatfield. pp. 200. 6¼x9. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

That "The Diary and Letters of Wilhelm Müller" should be dedicated to Mrs. Georgina Max-Müller by Messrs. Allen and Hatfield seems fitting enough, since the original material for this commendable work came into the editors' hands through the courtesy of the wife of the poet's son.

As stated in the editorial note, until recently there was but little known of the personality of Wilhelm Müller, for the fire which consumed the poet's library in Dessau destroyed almost all of the materials upon which studies of his intimate life could be based. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the student of German Literature welcomes the interesting diary and letters of this nineteenth century poet made accessible in so attractive a form.

But it is not the German literary scholar alone who will reap pleasure and profit from the book. It is decidedly readable and the diary especially, holds one's interest like a novel. The Schubert enthusiast will find through it a means of gaining a deeper insight into the real life of the man whose charming songs he is likely to hear at any concert, for Schubert belongs to Müller quite as much as Schumann does to Heine. There is hardly a German poet whose songs are sung as often as those of Wilhelm Müller (Müller "Gedichte." Ed. Max Müller. Leipzig, 1868.) Müller's exceedingly musical ear perhaps accounts in part for that quality of his poems which has touched the very heartstrings of humanity. Moreover, Müller is a true Romanticist. In reading the diary of the young man, begun on his 21st birthday, we are transported into the atmosphere of Novalis, Tieck, Fouqué and the rest of the German Romantic School, and as this draws to a close, we regret that it was not for us to have known the captivating Luise Hensel.

The letters are largely addressed to the poet's wife, Adelheid, and give us, in addition to the glimpse into his domestic life, a miniature panorama of literary Germany at the time when Goethe was seventy. Indeed, in Müller we find the Europe of his time reflected and to the student of general literature the glance into the general movement of Romanticism afforded by a perusal of these letters and the diary cannot fail to be gratifying.

One of the delightful features of the book is the artistic

reproduction of a pencil sketch of the youthful Wilhelm Müller done by his friend Hensel, brother of Luise. The editors have made their book a work of distinction and merit. The notes are most suggestive and the print and paper a source of pleasure to the reader.

THE CITY THE HOPE OF DEMOCRACY. Frederic C. Howe. pp. 319. 8x5½. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905.

Here is a book of enlightenment for American citizens, treating of tendencies in American life more or less vaguely recognized by all but needing correlation and classification so that one may understand more of their significance. The author holds that the fundamental city problem is economic and industrial; personal and ethical conditions, to which public attention—academic or in "reform" movements—has been heretofore directed, being incidental. In developing this thesis, Mr. Howe draws upon personal experience as a member of the city council of Cleveland, Ohio, where a striking contest between "big business" privilege seekers and the economic interests of city dwellers has been in progress during recent years. This struggle is typical and its ramifications lead to consideration of the boss, the party, and the "System," which privilege has organized from ward, through council and state legislature, up to the United States Senate. The author advances arguments for municipal ownership of natural monopolies as a remedy which will be new to many readers who have feared resort to it in desperation. And he has, moreover, dealt pointedly with taxation as a democratic weapon against privilege—a neglected factor in much current discussion. No serious student of city problems can afford not to read this book.

F. C. B.

CHRONICLES OF A LITTLE TOT. Edmund Vance Cooke. pp. 118. 8½x6. \$1.50. New York: Dodge Publishing Co.

That anyone can fail to enjoy chronicles like these is incredible. In groups they pertain to "The Cradlers," "The Creepers," "The Cruisers," "The Climbers," successive stages of childhood, and "In Remembrance," "The Little Boy Who Left Us," and other heart-string songs.

There is genius in such child-verse as "The Intruder," and "The Cruise of the Good Ship Little Tot;" "Unsaid" is exquisite poetry that touches the heart; "Throwing the Shoe" is clever; to characterize a few titles among the delightful and varied collection in the volume. The color illustrations are appropriate and fetching.

F. C. B.

# News Summary

## DOMESTIC

August 1.—Iowa Republicans renominate Governor Albert B. Cummins.

7.—The killing of five Japanese poachers by Americans on one of the Aleutian Islands and the taking of twelve Japanese prisoners for seal poaching by the revenue cutter *McCulloch* are reported to Washington.

12.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, speaking on anarchism and its remedy, before the Cumberland Chautauqua (Maryland), proposes drastic treatment for this evil.

15.—Nebraska Democrats nominate Ashton C. Shallenberger for governor, and indorse William J. Bryan for the presidency.

17.—The first election in Alaska for delegates to Congress results in the choice of Thomas Cale for the long term and Mr. Waskey for the short term. J. S. Harlan, of Chicago, is appointed by the President to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

25.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation appealing for aid in behalf of Chile.

29.—William J. Bryan is welcomed home from his foreign trip by leaders of the Democratic party. In a speech Mr. Bryan advocates national ownership of railroads.

## FOREIGN

August 1.—Debate on the education bill begins in the British House of Lords.

2.—The colonial marriages bill passes the British House of Commons.

4.—The British Parliament adjourns until October 23.

6.—The Pan-American Conference at Rio adopts resolutions in favor of arbitrating all disputes between South American states.

10.—It is officially announced that the Persian government has issued a decree granting to the people of that country a national assembly.

12.—King Menelik of Abyssinia signs the Franco-Italian-British treaty relative to commercial equality and railway construction in his country.

14.—The terms of the Pope's encyclical upholding the French clergy in their opposition to the separation law are made public.

16.—Several heavy earthquake shocks, followed by extensive fires, cause great destruction of life and property in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other Chilean cities.

20.—Two uprisings against the Cuban government are reported from the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio.

22.—The conference at Rio Janeiro adopts unanimously a resolution recommending the submission of the "Drago Doctrine" to The Hague tribunal.

25.—An attempt is made to kill Premier Stolypin with a bomb. He is only slightly injured, but twenty-eight bystanders are killed and twenty-four injured.

## OBITUARY

August 4.—Rear-Admiral Charles Jackson Train, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, U. S. N. The Duke of Rutland (John James Robert Manners).

13.—Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") novelist and dramatist.

31.—Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the *Omaha Bee*

# Reports from Summer Assemblies for 1906

## PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

Pacific Grove Chautauqua Assembly, held from July 9-21, was as successful as usual, despite the disaster at San Francisco of last spring which has necessarily affected summer gatherings upon the Pacific Coast. This is the twenty-seventh year of this Chautauqua Assembly and on the opening night a reception in the nature of an "Old First Night" was held. The founding of the Assembly by Dr. Vincent was recalled and the trials and hardships which the founders underwent in the year 1879. Another feature recalling the parent Institution at Chautauqua, New York, was the "Feast of Lanterns," an innovation that proved very popular. Recognition exercises were held July 18, and the Recognition Day address was given by Prof. J. Keep of Mills College. A telegram from Chancellor Vincent was read at this occasion. Among the features of the Assembly were: Attorney-General Hadley, Capt. Jack Crawford, Dr. Charles Edward Lock, Mrs. Martha Gielow, Rosani, and others. Rev. E. McClish, D. D., of College Park, is President of the Assembly, Mrs. E. J. Dawson, of San Jose, General Secretary and Treasurer.

## CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA, FORESTVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly was held July 12-25. As usual, great emphasis was laid upon the C. L. S. C. work under the supervision of the Chautauqua Representative, Rev. Daniel W. Howell. The Recognition Day exercises were a feature of the session and a large number of the students received diplomas. Mayor Henney of Hartford, Connecticut, was the Recognition Day speaker. He spoke appreciatively of the educational and cultural work accomplished by the Chautauqua course. Following the services a Recognition Day banquet for Alumni and friends was held, with toasts from many of the graduates, old and new.

Round Table work was emphasized throughout the session by afternoon meetings devoted to the discussion of topics pertaining to the C. L. S. C. work. A Shakespeare course conducted by Mr. Spencer of Hartford, Connecticut, contributed to this feature of the Assembly.

Among the program and educational features were the lectures and talks of Prof. F. S. Goodrich, recitations from Riley and Field by the Rev. C. S. Kemble, picture evenings on Evangeline and Hiawatha by the Rev. A. T. Hempton, sermons by the Rev. R. H. Potter, the work in Nature Study, Bible, Domestic Science, Music, Literature, Elocution, Delsarte, Shakespeare, and Boy's Work. The president and Chautauqua representative of the Connecticut Chautauqua Association is the Rev. Daniel W. Howell, 411 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, Conn. The dates for the Assembly of 1907 will be, probably, July 11-24.

## LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

The fifth annual Assembly of Lincoln (Ill.) Chautauqua, August 15-26, 1906, was the best in its history. More than two hundred tents and cottages were used, an increase of one-third over the preceding year. An additional tract of twenty acres was purchased and added to the camp ground. Monday, August 20, was Chautauqua



## Summer Assemblies

Day, Rev. George M. Brown being the speaker, on "The Growth of an Idea." Five Round Tables were conducted by Rev. Daniel W. Howell, of Hartford, Conn., and as a result of his splendid enthusiasm and untiring energy forty-five readers have been enrolled for the Class of 1910. There will be circles in Lincoln and in several of the surrounding towns. A C. L. S. C. Association was organized with Prof. C. S. Oglevee as President and D. H. Harts, Jr., as Secretary.

In addition to the Round Tables there were Bible lectures by Dr. Howell, a Cooking School, Boys' and Girls' Club, and Kindergarten. Features of the program were: Dr. Wm. A. Colledge, in his series on Scotch Authors, Mrs. Leonora Lake, Governor Folk, Frank Dixon, Elbert Hubbard, Balmer's Kaffir Boy Choir, the Parland-Newhall Company, and Rounds' Ladies' Orchestra.

Dates for 1907 are August 14-27 inclusive. C. E. Gullett, Lincoln, Ill., is Secretary. C. L. S. C. Representative is D. H. Harts, Jr.

### LITHIA SPRINGS, ILLINOIS

The C. L. S. C. feature of the Lithia Springs Assembly, always strong in Chautauqua spirit, was the formation on Recognition Day of the Lithia Springs Alumni Association. A banquet was held, attended by fifty-one members. Dr. G. M. Brown conducted the Round Tables at the session and aroused wide interest in the C. L. S. C. reading course. An Alumni Association of over fifty members was formed. Jasper L. Douthit is Manager and Winifred Douthit is C. L. S. C. Representative.

### PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS

The sixteen-day Assembly of the Old Salem Chautauqua at Petersburg, Illinois, closed on August 23. The Assembly was the best of the nine conducted by the Institution and showed a healthy increase in attendance. Over four thousand people occupied cottages and tents upon the grounds. Many new cottages, a new hotel and bath house, were built, and extensive water and sewer systems were installed. A fine new building known as the Hall of Applied Christianity is promised the association by an anonymous friend. The important event of the season was the presentation of the historic site of New Salem to the Association by William Randolph Hearst. New Salem was the home of Abraham Lincoln in the days of his young manhood.

The C. L. S. C. department was conducted by Rev. M. C. Cockrum. About fifty readers were enrolled with more to follow. Upon Recognition Day addresses were delivered by D. E. Bushnell, D. D., and A. G. Bergen, D. D. The C. L. S. C. department will be four years old next season and the first graduating class from its readers will receive diplomas at that time. A movement is well under way to erect a Hall of Philosophy for the C. L. S. C. work.

In the Educational department the schools of Bible Study, Sunday-School Methods, Expression, Popular Science, Economics, History, Music, and Physical Culture deserve special mention.

Features of the program were: Addresses by Governors Hanly of Indiana and Folk of Missouri, William Randolph Hearst, Bishop Hartzell, Ernest Thompson-Seton, Opie Read, Mayor Dunne of Chicago, Paul M. Pearson, and others.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Old Salem Chautauqua, Petersburg, Illinois.



## PIASA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, ILLINOIS

The Piasa Chautauqua Assembly held its twenty-third annual session from July 19 to August 15. The dates for 1907 will probably be from July 18 to August 14. The C. L. S. C. work was handicapped by local conditions during the past season, but the outlook is for greater interest next year. Among the lecture numbers which gave special satisfaction were those by Sam Jones, "Bob" Taylor, H. W. Sears, L. G. Herbert, Attorney-General Herbert L. Hadley, Sylvester A. Long, Opie Read and W. A. Colledge, while the illustrated lectures by Charles A. Payne, the programs by Miss Phoebe Mae Roberts, and the concerts by Jeffries Concert Band, The Parland-Newhall Co., and Rounds' Ladies' Orchestra were among the best of the entertainment features. More interest than usual was taken in the different Assembly schools and new departments will be added next year. While a number of cottages were built this season and many more are to be put up before the season of 1907 the greatest improvement of the past year has been the extension of the sanitary sewerage system. W. O. Paisley, Lincoln, Ill., is C. L. S. C. Representative and General Manager.

## FOUNTAIN PARK ASSEMBLY, INDIANA

The session of the Fountain Park Assembly was held from August 11-26. Mrs. Charles E. Risser, of Des Moines, had charge of the C. L. S. C. hour, one of the most attractive features of the program. The talks on New Zealand and the English Government excited much discussion, and Prof. Moran's book upon the English Government won many friends for the C. L. S. C. "English Year." A large Reading Circle was organized among the residents of Remington, Indiana. The President of the Circle is Prof. Breeze, Superintendent of Schools. Robert Parker, Remington, Indiana, is Superintendent of the Assembly.

## ISLAND PARK ASSEMBLY, WESTERN CHAUTAUQUA, ROME

### CITY, INDIANA

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Island Park Assembly closed on August 17 after a successful session of twenty-four days. The C. L. S. C. had fine headquarters and was carefully conducted by Miss Katharine Harper. The Recognition Day services were carried out under the direction of Dr. W. L. Davidson, who gave the Recognition Day address, and Miss Harper. Mr. Davidson spoke upon the value of the Chautauqua Reading Course to thousands of readers who by it attain a broader outlook than they would otherwise attain. The Rev. S. Parks Cadman on the afternoon of Recognition Day spoke upon "London," a subject of great interest to Chautauquans in view of the present "English Year." Other features of the platform were: W. B. Slutz, Alfred Kummer, W. D. Parr, W. L. Boswell, Dr. N. C. Love, Judge Thos. McGrady, Dr. John Vassil Barnhill, A. M. Schoyer, Rev. D. R. Lucas, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Dr. Geo. R. Stuart, etc. Rev. J. F. Snyder, of La Grange, Indiana, is Secretary of the Assembly. Miss Katharine D. Harper, of Goshen, Indiana, is C. L. S. C. Secretary.

## ALLERTON, IOWA

The eighth annual Assembly of the Allerton Chautauqua from August 15-22 was entirely successful. The C. L. S. C. work was in charge of Miss Inez F. Kelso, of Corydon, Iowa. She enrolled a number of readers for the new year. Features of the program were:

## Summer Assemblies

Henry Clark, Hon. C. B. Landis, Rev. W. G. Searles, Prof. Bowman, Dr. F. F. Fox, Rev. W. H. Williams, J. L. Zwickey, Dr Thomas McClary, etc. J. A. Shannon, of Allerton, is Secretary of the Assembly.

### CLARINDA, IOWA

The tenth annual Assembly of the Clarinda Chautauqua was held August 8-17. Several times during the session the attendance taxed the capacity of the grounds and there were splendid audiences throughout. The educational lectures in the forenoon sessions drew uniformly large audiences. Features of the instruction and entertainment program were: Dr. George L. Robinson, Paul M. Pearson, Irving W. Lorimore, Mrs. Eleanor Bingham, Governor Hanly, Booker T. Washington, C. C. McCabe, Frank R. Roberson, Dunbar Co., Cleveland Ladies' Orchestra, Phoebe Mae Roberts, and D. W. Robertson. Mrs. Bingham gave the Recognition Day address upon "Opportunity." There were five graduates. Many improvements were made this year in the water and sewage arrangements, etc. William Orr, of Clarinda, Iowa, is President, Manager, and C. L. S. C. Representative.

### LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA, KANSAS

The Clear Lake Assembly held a successful eight-day session from July 30-August 6. The strong program in charge of Dr. W. W. Carlton, the Secretary, included Governor Folk, C. L. Stafford, Prof. George Moody, Bishops McCabe and Hartzell, Secretary Shaw, L. Long, The Parland-Newhall Bell Ringers, and others. Prof. Evers of Minneapolis was the C. L. S. C. speaker. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City, Iowa.

### FORT DODGE, IOWA

A gratifying feature of the Fort Dodge Assembly was the enrollment of new readers of the C. L. S. C. course, eighty in number. Prof. Monk is Secretary of the Assembly.

### LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA, KANSAS

The Lincoln Park Chautauqua is assuming a permanent organization of late. Many cottages have been erected, the W. C. T. U. has erected a handsome building, and the Woman's Clubs are working for a permanent home. The session of this year lasted sixteen days. The Department of Summer School work was increasingly strong. The C. L. S. C. enrollment was seventy-one. Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, of Kansas City, was in charge of the C. L. S. C. work. Features of the platform were: Hon. J. L. Bristow, Prof. Marshall C. Crouch, Governor Folk, Senator LaFollette Father Moran, Dr. Wm. Spurgeon, Gov. Bob Taylor, Booker T. Washington, Judge Ben F. Lindsay, Pitt Parker, Rev. I. R. Hixks, etc. E. L. Huckell, of Cawker City, Kansas, is Secretary, and Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, Kansas City High School, Kansas, C. L. S. C. Representative.

### OTTAWA, KANSAS

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Ottawa Assembly from June 19-29, 1906, was highly successful. The C. L. S. C. was in charge of Meddie Ovington Hamilton and the enrollment of new C. L. S. C. Course readers was sixty-one. Several circles were started in surrounding towns. Prof. Murray G. Hill, head of the Department of Literature in Ottawa University, was enrolled as leader of the Benson Circle. The Round Tables were largely attended, the audiences numbering from several hundred to a thousand people. Speakers at the

Round Tables were: Anna Thorton Jones, Florence L. Snow, M. F. Pearson, on "Rational Living," Prof. Schwegler on "Greek Art," Prof. Orvin S. Olin, "The Unique Civilization of New Zealand," Lincoln Hulley, vesper service, "The Beatitudes," Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, "Our Oriental Possessions," and the Rev. Wm. Quayle. The Recognition address was given by Dr. Quayle on "The Idylls of the King." The Recognition Day services, concluding with a banquet, were largely attended. Several hundred Chautauquans took part.

Other features were: Rev. M. E. Andrews, Dr. Gunsaulus, Mrs. Bartlett McKenzie, Judge Ben Lindsay, Father L. F. Vaughn, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Dr. Chas. A. Killie, Prof. Paul M. Pearson, and Governor Mickey of Nebraska. The Secretary of the Assembly is E. L. Skinner, Ottawa, Kansas.

#### WINFIELD, KANSAS

The session of the Winfield Assembly for 1906 opened on the evening of June 19 and closed on the evening of June 29, covering a period of eleven days. Recognition Day services were held on June 25 and the annual address was given by Dr. Leon H. Vincent, of Boston, on the subject of "Heroic Reading." Thirty-eight diplomas were given and forty graduates passed through the Golden Gate. The usual Round Tables were held at the four o'clock hour through the entire session, and ninety persons enrolled for the course of 1906-7. One of the noticeable features of this season was that the circles from other towns established headquarters and kept open house for their friends on the Assembly grounds.

The C. L. S. C., under the successful direction of Miss Lillian A. Walton, of Winfield, continued to hold first place in the afternoon meetings; and Miss Walton will be in charge of that department for next year.

Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Dr. Hunter Corbett, Father Vaughan, Dr. J. W. Conley of Omaha, Leon H. Vincent, Hon. Oliver W. Stewart, were all new to Winfield people, and were, in every sense, successful on the platform. Dr. George L. Robinson, Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, and Dr. Thomas E. Green had appeared at Winfield before.

The departments of Sacred Literature, English Literature, Sunday-School Methods were among the active summer school classes of the season. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs and the kindergarten enrolled over four hundred members. The Missionary Congress was an interesting feature of the session, and the Y. M. C. A. and the Music and Art classes were well attended.

A. H. Limerick, First National Bank Building, Winfield, is Secretary of the Assembly.

#### CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

The C. L. S. C. work at Cumberland, though much hindered by the rainy weather, excited wide interest under the able direction of Mr. George M. Brown. Over twenty readers were enrolled during his short stay and there was every prospect that this number would be largely increased in the near future.

#### WASHINGTON GROVE, MARYLAND

The Washington Grove Chautauqua held its session from July 23 to September 2, dates which will be about the same next season. C. L. S. C. Round Tables with topics and discussion were held every Thursday evening throughout the session. The speaker for Recog-

## Summer Assemblies

niton Day, August 17, was the Reverend E. C. Powers, who spoke upon "Reaching in for Growing Out." There was one graduate. Summer school features were: The Kindergarten Class, the Art Class, and the class in Self-Expression. Some of the most successful program features were Shakespearian recitals, moving pictures, Mexican Trio Serenaders, illustrated travel lectures, Lyric Male Quartet, Pamahasika's Birds and Dogs. C. L. S. C. Representative is W. H. H. Smith, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the Secretary, Robert E. Cook, 1510 Kingman Place, Washington, D. C.

### CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

The Carthage Chautauqua passed the most successful season in the ten years of its existence, and the prospects for the season of 1907 are yet better. The dates for next season will probably be the same as this year, July 3-12 inclusive. The Recognition Day speaker was Dr. W. W. Elwang, the number of C. L. S. C. graduates being five. Features of the program were: Dr. D. F. Fox, Dr. H. L. Willett, Elbert Hubbard, Mrs. E. A. Vosburgh, Dunbar Quartet, Opie Read. The president of the Assembly is G. C. Hohenstein, Carthage, Mo., and the C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. R. Taffe.

### DEXTER, MISSOURI

The second season of the Dexter, Missouri, Chautauqua Assembly extended from August 1-10. Mrs. Fenetta Sargent Haskell made a short address upon Recognition Day, August 9, and presented diplomas to the two graduates. The Round Table was held each day and created much interest in the C. L. S. C. Features of the program were: Home-coming Day, the Old Fiddlers' Contest, The Chicago Lyceum Ladies' Quartet, Col. Bain's lectures, Mrs. Haskell's readings. The Assembly will continue next season with a new auditorium and other improvements. Mr. Charles E. Stokes is Manager, and Mrs. Stokes C. L. S. C. Representative.

### MEXICO, MISSOURI

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Stokes of Kansas City, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. More of Mexico, established a Chautauqua Assembly at Mexico, Missouri, this season. The dates of the Assembly were August 14-20. The Assembly was a decided success, creating much interest and enthusiasm among the people. C. L. S. C. headquarters were established and a Round Table was conducted each day by Mrs. Stokes. No Recognition Day was held but one will be held next year, when there will be several graduates to receive diplomas. Features of the Assembly platform were: Col. Bain, Capt. Hobson, Miss Belle Kearney, Lyric Glee Club, and Mrs. Haskell. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Chas. E. Stokes, 1123 East 12th street, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Stokes is C. L. S. C. Representative.

### BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

The feature of the Assembly at Beatrice was the C. L. S. C. work carried on by the circle at the Chautauqua. The session was from June 21-July 3, and daily meetings were held with addresses and discussion. The Beatrice Circle issued a neat and attractive program for the C. L. S. C. members, listing the addresses, papers, and music selections which were given at the Round Table hours. On Recognition Day, June 29, formal recognition was given by Dr. Davidson, an address was made by the Rev. Edwin Booth, Jr., and diplomas were presented by the Rev. J. A. Lowe. From fifty to

sixty graduates and readers constituted the procession and three graduates received diplomas. The Round Tables were conducted by Mrs. A. Hardy, and a number of circle readers were enlisted for the ensuing year. Among the speakers upon the program were, in addition to those mentioned: Mrs. A. H. Felch, Mrs. J. S. McCleery, Miss Julia Fuller, Mrs. Mabel Fuller, Rev. J. H. Davis, Mrs. Hattie E. Mack, Mrs. William Steffan, Mrs. William Hemphill, Miss Emilie Hamm, Mrs. G. W. Warner, Mrs. F. C. LaSelle, Prof. E. A. McGlasson, Mrs. W. H. Robbins, Prof. C. A. Fulmer, Hon. J. H. Dobbis, Mrs. H. W. Ashby, and Mrs. J. A. Gage.

#### JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

The tenth summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua was held at Atlantic City, N. J., August 8-12. The three weeks' session held formerly was condensed into one week, three sessions per day being held instead of one. An anniversary address reviewing the work of ten years was delivered by the Chancellor and founder of the society, Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia. An interesting innovation was made in calling together officially appointed delegates from Jewish Chautauqua Reading Circles in all parts of the United States. This society, under the direction of its President, George W. Ochs, now numbers more than fifteen hundred members in thirty-six states. An interesting development of the work is the Jewish Assembly in England. English meetings were held during August in connection with the summer extension work at the University of Cambridge. Large numbers of people were interested in the history and literature of the Jewish people. Features of the Assembly were: An address by Hon. Mayer Sulzberger upon "American Jewish History"; Bible Studies under Dr. Wm. Rosenau; Post-Biblical History by Dr. M. H. Harris; Hebrew, by Rabbi Gerson L. Levi; Teachers' Course by Miss Ella Jacobs, etc. It is the purpose of the society to seek a permanent home in some quiet place other than Atlantic City. Charles E. Fox is Secretary and Director. Address P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia.

#### NORTH DAKOTA CHAUTAUQUA

The fourteenth annual session of the North Dakota Chautauqua, which opened June 30, closing July 17, 1906, was the most prosperous of any in the history of the association.

The exercises on Recognition Day were elaborate and extensive, the principal feature being the laying of the "Hall of Philosophy" corner stone, the ceremony being unusually impressive. The history of the organization, copies of the yearly booklets, the address of the day delivered by Rev. E. E. Saunders, and other valuable papers were sealed within the corner stone. The largest graduating class was that of this session, seven in number, several alumni also being present. Throughout the session there was great enthusiasm in all C. L. S. C. departments, and as a consequence, new reading circles are being organized over the state, and a large number of readers is assured for the next Assembly.

The Round Table work was conducted by Miss Nellie S. Johnson, of Petersburg, N. D. A C. L. S. C. Union was organized with Miss Johnson as president; Mrs. Francis Dixon, vice-president; Rev. E. E. Saunders, secretary; Mrs. Luella W. Streater, treasurer; Miss Nellie E. Whitcomb, historian. The object of the union is to enlist all interested in Chautauqua for the advancement of C. L. S. C. work. An Alumni Association was also organized.

The strong features of the Assembly program were as follows:

## Summer Assemblies

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Contemplated improvements for 1907 include an electric light plant, additional water works, the parking of the water front, betterments in railway service, etc.

The Secretary of the Assembly is Edgar La Rue, Devils Lake, South Dakota.

### KINGFISHER, OKLAHOMA

The Assembly of 1906 was ten days in length. Features of the program were: Rev. Thomas Green, D. D., Edward Amherst Ott, Rev. Matt. Hughes, D. D., Oxenham Moving Pictures, Amphion Male Quartet, readings by Miss Hutchinson, Athletic Exhibition by Lorimore and his boys. The Recognition Day speaker was the Rev. Thomas McClary. The enrollment for 1907 is not yet completed. Good interest was shown in the reading course. F. L. Boynton is Corresponding Secretary, and Spencer Sanders C. L. S. C. Representative.

### MONONA LAKE ASSEMBLY, WISCONSIN

The Monona Lake Assembly held a profitable session of eleven days. Features of the program were: Bishop Hartzell, Opie Read, George R. Stuart, Governor Folk, Bob Taylor, Frederick Warde, Innes' Band, Gamble Concert Co. Bible work was conducted by Dr. Eaton and classes were held in Nature Study and Physical Culture. The Assembly for 1907 will open July 23, the length of the session not yet being determined. C. L. S. C. representative is Mrs. M. F. Hanchett, Madison, Wisconsin. James E. Moseley, Madison, is Secretary.

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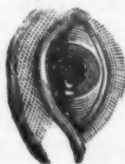


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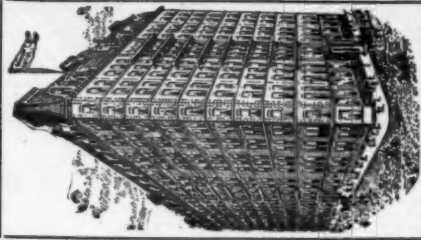
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